

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Section I.—Number and scope of the budgets ..	1
„ II.—The Method of Enquiry ..	3
„ III.—General Results of the Enquiry :—	
(i) Size of the family ..	6
(ii) The earnings of the family ..	10
(iii) The expenditure of the family :—	
(a) The standard of living ..	12
(b) Expenditure on groups—food, clothing, etc. ..	14
(c) Group expenditure in India (Bombay) and other countries ..	16
(d) The cost and consumption of food. ..	16
(e) Fuel and lighting ..	22
(f) Clothing ..	22
(g) Housing ..	22
(h) Miscellaneous expenditure ..	28
„ IV.—Single men's budgets ..	34
„ V.—Prices and the cost of living ..	37
„ VI.—Summary of conclusions ..	40

Statistical Tables.

A.—Summary Tables.

Table I.—Average income and expenditure of families (all budgets) ..	48-51
„ II. Do. do. (the size of the family being the same) ..	52, 53
„ III.—Percentage expenditure of families on groups (all budgets) ..	54-57
„ IV. Do. do. (the size of the family being the same) ..	58, 59
„ V.—Detailed expenditure of families (all budgets) on food ..	60-63
„ VI.—Detailed percentage expenditure of families on food (all budgets) ..	64-67
„ VII.—Quantity of food consumed by families (in local weights and measures) (all budgets) ..	68-71
„ VIII.—Quantity of food consumed by families (in lbs.) (all budgets) ..	72-75

	PAGE
Table IX.—Daily consumption per capita and per adult male as compared with jail diets and famine allowances (all budgets) ..	76, 77
“ X.—Do. do. (excluding scavengers' budgets) ..	78, 79
“ XI.—Quantity of food consumed (in local weights and measures) (the size of the family being the same) ..	80, 81
“ XII.—Do. do. (in lbs.) ..	82, 83
“ XIII.—Quantity and cost of fuel and lighting for families (all budgets) ..	84, 85
“ XIV.—Number and cost of clothing of families (all budgets) ..	86-93
“ XV.—Miscellaneous expenditure of families (all budgets) ..	94, 95
“ XVI.—Prices paid by families (all budgets) ..	96-99
“ XVII.—Percentage proportions of expenditure in 1921-22 based on 2,473 family budgets..	100
“ XVIII.—Weights or percentage distribution of expenditure in July 1914 according to the family budget enquiry and the aggregate expenditure method ..	101, 102
“ XIX.—The cost of living index based on the results of the family budget enquiry compared with the published index ..	103, 104
“ XX.—Group percentage expenditure in different countries (including miscellaneous items) ..	106-119
“ XXI.—Do. do. (excluding miscellaneous items) ..	121
“ XXII.—Countries in descending order according to the magnitude of the percentage expenditure on different groups ..	122, 123
“ XXIII.—Average income and group expenditure of single men ..	124, 125
“ XXIV.—Percentage expenditure of single men on groups ..	126, 127
“ XXV.—Number and cost of clothing of single men.	128-131
“ XXVI.—Miscellaneous expenditure of single men.	132, 133

B.—Representative Budgets.

Table XXVII.—Representative family budgets for Weavers ..	136
---	-----

			PAGE
Table XXVIII.—Representative family budgets for			
		Spinners ..	137
„ XXIX.	Do.	Dock Labourers.	138
„ XXX.	Do.	Fitters ..	139
„ XXXI.	Do.	Scavengers ..	140
„ XXXII.—Representative single men's budgets for			
		Weavers ..	142, 143
„ XXXIII.	Do.	Spinners ..	144
„ XXXIV.	Do.	Dock Labourers.	145
„ XXXV.	Do.	Fitters ..	146
„ XXXVI	Do.	Scavengers ..	147

C.—Sample Budgets.

„ XXXVII.—Sample family budgets—Weavers—			
		Rs. 40 and below	
		Rs. 50 ..	150-157
„ XXXVIII.	Do.	do. Rs. 50 and	
		below Rs. 60.	158-165
„ XXXIX.	Do.	do. Rs. 60 and	
		below Rs. 70.	166-173
„ XL.	Do.	Spinners—Rs. 30 and	
		below Rs. 40.	174-181
„ XLI.	Do.	do. Rs. 40 and	
		below Rs. 50.	182-189
„ XLII.	Do.	do. Rs. 50 and	
		below Rs. 60.	190-197
„ XLIII.	Do.	Dock Labourers—	
		Rs. 30 and below	
		Rs. 40 ..	198-205
„ XLIV.	Do.	do. Rs. 40 and	
		below Rs. 50.	206-213
„ XLV.	Do.	Fitters—Rs. 50 and	
		below Rs. 60.	214-221
„ XLVI.	Do.	do. Rs. 60 and	
		below Rs. 70.	222-229
„ XLVII.	Do.	Scavengers—Rs. 40 and	
		below Rs. 50.	230-237
„ XLVIII.—Sample single men's budgets—Weavers—			
		Rs. 30 and below	
		Rs. 40 ..	238, 239
„ XLIX,	Do.	do. Rs. 40 and	
		below Rs. 50.	240, 241
„ L.	Do.	do. Rs. 50 and	
		below Rs. 60.	242, 243
„ LI.	Do.	Spinners—Rs. 30 and	
		below Rs. 40.	244, 245

Table	LII.—Sample	single men's budgets—Spinners—	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.	246, 247
"	LIII.	Do. Dock Labourers—	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	248, 249
"	LIV.	Do. do.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.	250, 251
"	LV.	Do. Fitters—	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	252, 253
"	LVI.	Do. Scavengers—	below Rs. 30.	254, 255

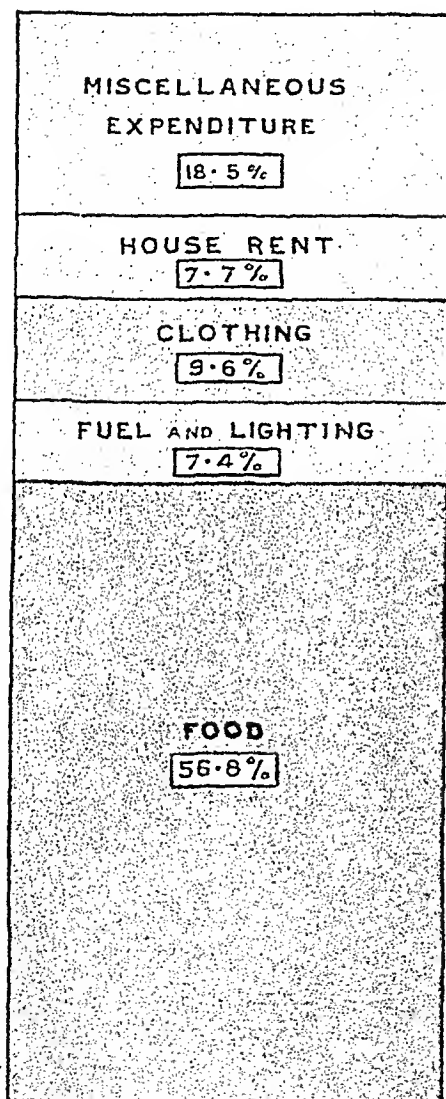
APPENDICES.

Appendix	A—Specimen of the Form of Enquiry :—	
	Form I.—Family budget	.. 257-262
	Form II.—Single men's budget	.. 263-265
"	B—Botanical names of certain articles of food with the equivalents in tolas of their local weights and measures	.. 266
"	C—Wage Scale for Labourers on Famine Relief Works	.. 267
"	D—Diet Scale for Convicts in Bombay Jails	.. 268
	Bibliography	.. 269-275
	Index	.. 277-299

CHARTS.

1. Percentage group expenditure (all budgets).
2. Actual expenditure on each group in rupees according to income (the size of the family of each group not being the same).
3. Percentage group expenditure according to income of a family of four (husband, wife and two children).
4. Actual expenditure on food only in rupees according to income (the size of the family of each group not being the same).
5. Actual expenditure on food only in rupees according to income of a family of four (husband, wife and two children).
6. Cost of living chart based on (1) the aggregate expenditure method and (2) the family budget method.

CHART N^o I PERCENTAGE GROUP EXPENDITURE (ALL BUDGETS)



NOTE:-

THESE PERCENTAGE GROUPS ARE BASED ON TABLE III

REPORT ON AN ENQUIRY INTO WORKING CLASS BUDGETS IN BOMBAY.

To
THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
HOME DEPARTMENT.
Sir,

I have the honour to submit a Report, with statistical tables and coloured charts, containing the results of an important enquiry, on which the Labour Office has been engaged since April 1921 into various matters bearing on the cost of living and well-being of the working classes in Bombay City and Island.

INTRODUCTION.

2. The enquiry was set on foot at the instance of His Excellency the Governor in consequence mainly of the difficulty of ascertaining the true facts of the cost of living. A beginning, therefore, was, as in other countries, made with working class budgets since that was the section of the community concerning which information was most required. The subjects of primary investigation were the size and earnings of the family, the cost and consumption of food, fuel and lighting, clothing, miscellaneous articles, the cost of house-rent and housing conditions. The results of the enquiry have been utilised to check the relative importance given to each article in the cost of living index published monthly by the Labour Office. This Report is in many respects complementary to the Report on an Enquiry into Wages in the Cotton Mill Industry which has recently been published.

SECTION I.—NUMBER AND SCOPE OF THE BUDGETS.

3. No less than 2,473 working class family budgets and 603 single men's budgets—a total of 3,076 budgets—have been tabulated. The budgets were collected during the twelve months—May 1921 to April 1922. In Bombay the industrial worker is not usually a permanent inhabitant of the working class districts, but is at heart an agriculturist, lured to the town by the prospect of high wages and fired by one ambition only—to earn sufficient to enable him to return for as long as and as soon as he can save rupees. Village life means comfort and friendships to him in a way city life in Bombay never does. He frequently leaves his family at home in his native village. In these circumstances it was necessary to collect budgets of single workers as well as of families in order to map out the cost of living, the income and expenditure of Bombay's industrial workers. In the 1921 Census the industrial workers of Bombay numbered 249,479 males and 54,298 females. If wage-earners engaged in transport (74,909) and domestic service (43,755) be included the total is 422,441 out of a total population of 1,175,914. These figures are arrived at by

the Census Superintendent by re-distributing workers under "Insufficiently described occupations" according to their probable occupation. When the latter are excluded the total number of workers under industry, domestic service and transport is 341,037. Of this total of about 341,000 approximately 6 per cent. come from the Northern Division, 20 per cent. from the Central Division, excluding Khandesh⁽¹⁾ (East and West), and 32 per cent. from the Southern Division. The districts in the neighbourhood of Bombay, viz., Kolaba and Thana, supply 5 per cent. and Ratnagiri no less than 27 per cent. About 12 per cent. come from Northern India, mainly the United Provinces. The percentage of the total population, which has actually been born in Bombay, has steadily declined from 31.1 in 1872 to 16.0 in 1921.

4. In table XX on pages 106-119 the results of similar investigations in other countries have been tabulated. It will be seen from this table that in the United Kingdom, the Dominions, the United States, France, Germany, and in other industrial countries, similar enquiries have been undertaken. It will also be evident from this table that the Bombay enquiry is based on a larger number of budgets than any other similar enquiry for *any single city* at one particular period. In view of differences in religion, race, and caste of the worker, it was found necessary to collect a greater number of budgets than would have been necessary in a large centre of population in many other countries. Of the budgets 90.3 per cent. relate to Hindus, 6.2 per cent. to Mahomedans, and 1.8 per cent. to Christians as will be seen from the following table:—

Classification of budgets according to religion and caste.

Religion and caste				Total number of budgets (both family and single men's).	Percentage of total.
Hindus—					
Bhandari	..	..	..	93	3.0
Bhangi or Halalkhor	..	..	..	137	4.5
Bharvad or Dhangar	..	..	..	23	0.7
Bhaiya	..	..	..	33	1.1
Chambhar, Mochi, etc.	..	..	..	25	0.8
Kamathi, Telugu, Madrasi	..	..	..	23	0.7
Kunbi	..	..	..	254	8.3
Lohar, Lohar or Kammar	..	..	..	50	1.6
Mahar, Holiya, Dhed, etc.	..	..	..	394	12.8
Maratha	..	..	..	1,372	44.6

(1) The districts of East and West Khandesh have not been included as few migrate from these districts to Bombay.

Classification of budgets according to religion and caste—contd.

Religion and caste.				Total number of budgets (both family and single men's).	Percentage of total.
Hindus— <i>contd.</i>					
Sutar or Badig	..	..	..	54	1·8
Vani	..	..	..	32	1·0
Others	..	..	..	*288	9·4
Hindus, Total	..	..	..	2,778	90·3
Mahomedans	..	..	..	192	6·2
Christians	..	..	..	55	1·8
Zoroastrians	..	..	..	9	0·3
Jews or Israelites	..	..	..	8	0·3
No information	..	..	..	34	1·1
Total ..				3,076	100·0

* Others include Agris, Koshtis, Kumbhars, Malis, etc.

5. The classification of budgets by industry was as follows :—

Classification of budgets by industry.

Industry.				Total number of budgets (both family and single men's).	Percentage of total.
Mill Workers	..	..	..	1,522	49·5
Municipal Workers	..	..	..	455	14·8
Dock Workers	..	..	..	375	12·2
Railway Workers	..	..	..	274	8·9
Engineering Workers	..	..	..	244	7·9
Gas and Electric Workers	..	..	..	92	3·0
Miscellaneous Workers	..	..	..	82	2·7
Postal Workers	..	..	..	32	1·0
Total ..				3,076	100·0

Note.—Mill, Railway, Dock and Gas Workers include Engineering Workers in those Industries.

6. In Appendix A on pages 257-265 a copy of the form used will be found with detailed instructions regarding the collection of information.

SECTION II.—THE METHOD OF ENQUIRY.

7. The most trustworthy method of ascertaining the information required is that of obtaining information by a special enquiry from a

sufficient number of individual working class families both on the extensive and on the intensive methods. The extensive method is to collect from a large number of families budgets showing their income, the items of expenditure and similar information. The information in the budgets was collected by investigators of the Labour Office who visited the chawls or homes of the workers, not once, but many times. Indian women, as well as men, of good education and acquainted with industrial and child welfare work in the factory areas, were mainly entrusted with this work, and experience has shown that this investigation requires considerable care, wide sympathies, and the power of dispelling suspicion. The Honorary Correspondents of the Labour Office rendered much assistance in the way of getting into touch with social bodies or persons likely to be of use in this Enquiry.

8. The second method of collecting information—the intensive method—is to make a minute study of a working man's family by some person intimately acquainted with it. The ideal family for this microscopic study is the family which has the greatest number of other families similar to it in the field of choice. The 'locus classicus' of this latter method is *Les ouvriers européens* by Le Play (1806-1882).^{*} This comprises a series of monographs on the budgets of typical families selected from various industries. Le Play selected a family with the assistance of some local authority and lived in it or near it for some weeks and examined its income, expenditure, and other details. Before studies on the extensive plan were undertaken, investigators were requested to make one or more intensive studies of this kind. This is invaluable as a careful preliminary training and is also useful for statistical tabulation and similar purposes. A certain amount of information as to a more limited number of cases was collected on the intensive system when it was necessary to show how similar incomes were expended with such dissimilar results. The manner in which, for example, a man employs his time outside the mill has a considerable effect on the expenses of the family.

All things considered, the extensive method has been used in order to afford as complete a picture of the income and expenditure of the working classes as possible, and this has to a small extent been supplemented by information collected on the intensive system. The results were classified and the characteristics of each group brought out often by the intensive method. The intensive method has the drawback that, if too much stress is laid upon the results, without a personal knowledge of the family, the ordinary reader is apt to be misled and, if the family knows it is under observation, this is often a source of weakness to the investigator. Large numbers of observations, therefore, had to be made to counterbalance the personal peculiarities of families.

^{*} Paris, 1855, 2nd ed., 6 vols, 1877-79.

9. The statistics were carefully checked in the Labour Office and then tabulated, abnormal items being eliminated. The budgets collected by each investigator were carefully checked one with another and with the budgets collected by other investigators for the same occupation and for the same income. In the tabulation a further process of examination took place. Bad or doubtful figures were easily detected, when the tabulations according to income class and occupations had been completed. A still further test took place when the doubtful data were further investigated. Too great emphasis cannot be laid on the necessity of testing the budgets and the accuracy of the primary material. The budgets were classified by income and occupation. In future enquiries it is also proposed to classify by caste. In the tables appended to this Report the detailed results of the tabulation and averaging of the 3,076 budgets group by group have been set out. In addition to these average budgets, attempts have been made to construct a representative budget for each group for the more important occupations, representing the expenditure of a typical workman's family upon food, fuel and lighting, clothing, house-rent, and on miscellaneous articles.* This representative budget is similar to Quetelet's 'Mean Man' who was constructed by measuring the limbs or organs of a great number of men, and by taking the mean of the measurements relating to each part as the type of that particular part. It may be compared with army clothing which does for everybody but fits no one well. In short, the size of the family for the particular representative budget in question may not necessarily correspond with the size of the family in all cases in that group or occupation. This representative budget, which is statistically sound in theory,† does not indicate the minimum cost and quantity of the commodities required for the maintenance of the type of family to which it refers. It is (as in the case of the budgets themselves) not an estimate of what workers would like to or ought to spend but of what in the long run they do spend. These representative budgets are useful in ascertaining what the normal income and expenditure of a family are in the different occupations and in the different income groups.

10. The number of family budgets in each income class was as follows :—

Number of families by income classes.

Income of total family.				Number of families.	Percentage of total.
Below Rs. 30	..	..	..	68	2·7
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	..	..	..	272	11·0
Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50	..	..	..	834	33·7

* *Vide* Tables XXVII to XXXVI on pages 136-147.

† *Vide e.g.*, "Statistical Correlation between Social Phenomena" by Professor F.Y. Edgeworth—Royal Statistical Society's Journal, December 1893.

Number of families by income classes—contd.

Income of total family.				Number of families.	Percentage of total.
Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60	..	..	..	539	21·8
Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70	..	..	..	484	19·6
Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80	..	..	..	167	6·8
Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90	..	..	..	70	2·8
Rs. 90 and over	..	..	..	39	1·6
All incomes	..	..	..	2,473	100·0

11. The number of budgets collected from each ward in the city is given in the following table :—

Number of family budgets by wards.

Wards of Bombay City.				Total number of budgets collected.	Percentage of total.
A (Kolaba)	..	..	..	16	0·6
B (Mandvi)	..	..	..	98	4·0
C (Kumbharwada)	..	..	..	16	0·6
D (Girgaum)	..	..	..	188	7·6
E (Byculla)	..	..	..	1,261	51·0
F (Parel)	..	..	..	714	28·9
G (Mahim)	..	..	..	151	6·1
Unspecified	..	..	..	29	1·2
Total				2,473	100·0

SECTION III.—GENERAL RESULTS OF THE ENQUIRY.

(i) Size of the Family.

12. Attempts were made to select as far as possible a self-contained family consisting of a husband, wife, and children. It was, however, discovered that families were made up of more than two adults and these were, therefore, included. The average working class family in the city of Bombay, according to the family budgets collected, consists of 4·2 persons, viz., 1·1 men, 1·1 women, and 2·0 children under 14, exclusive of ·6 dependents living away from it. Relatives living away from the family and partially or wholly relying for their maintenance on the remittance from Bombay are "dependents". This is clear from the following table :—

Average number of persons per family by income classes.

Income classes.	Persons living in family.			
	Men.	Women.	Children under 14.	Total.
Below Rs. 30 ..	1.0	1.0	1.7	3.7
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40 ..	1.0	1.0	1.8	3.8
Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50 ..	1.0	1.1	1.8	3.9
Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60 ..	1.1	1.1	2.1	4.3
Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70 ..	1.1	1.2	2.0	4.3
Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80 ..	1.2	1.3	2.3	4.8
Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90 ..	1.3	1.3	2.5	5.1
Rs. 90 and over ..	1.3	1.4	2.3	5.0
All incomes ..	1.1	1.1	2.0	4.2

Income classes.	Dependents* living away from family.				Total family including dependents.
	Men.	Women.	Children under 14.	Total.	
Below Rs. 30 ..	..	0.1	..	0.1	3.8
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40 ..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	4.1
Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50 ..	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	4.4
Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60 ..	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	4.8
Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70 ..	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.0	5.3
Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80 ..	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	5.7
Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90 ..	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.0	6.1
Rs. 90 and over ..	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.1	6.1
All incomes ..	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	4.8

The average family of 4.8 persons (of whom 4.2 are resident members and .6 dependents living away from Bombay) may be compared with the results obtained in the 1921 Census from an analysis of 260 mill workers' families for Bombay City. This gave an average of 4.2 persons (excluding dependents living away from the family)—a result identical with that arrived at in this Enquiry. Professor Bowley in an article entitled "Earners and Dependents in English

* For definition see page 6.

towns" published in "Economica", May 1921, showed that by the method of sampling by observation from a population of nearly two millions the average working class family in England consists of 4.2 persons.

13. In the lowest income class, *i.e.*, below Rs. 30 per mensem, the number of children living with the family and of dependents living away from the family is noticeably low. This income class falls within what may be rightly termed the indigent class. The low number of children in many working class families in Bombay is explained by the following facts. In the first place infantile mortality is very high as the following data of the Executive Health Officer of the Municipality of Bombay shows :—

Infantile Mortality in Bombay.

Years.				Number of deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births.
Average of 10 years ended 1922	..	..	..	475
Average of 5 years ended 1922	..	..	..	572
1917	..	..	..	409
1918	..	..	..	590
1919	..	..	..	652
1920	..	..	..	552
1921	..	..	..	666
1922	..	..	..	402

The number of deaths under one year per 1,000 births in 1921 was 281 in Madras, 146 in Vienna, 140 in Cologne, 135 in Berlin, 95 each in Paris and Hamburg, 80 in London, 71 in New York and 54 in Christiania. About 97 per cent. of the working class families live in single rooms (paragraph 33), and infant mortality is greatest in one-roomed tenements in Bombay (paragraph 35). It is, therefore, to be concluded that infant mortality is high among Bombay's working classes. Again, children not old enough to be employed in the Bombay mills and beyond the stage of mere infancy, say from 6 to 12 years, are frequently left behind in the village.

In the Enquiry dependents were not shown separately unless they were at least partially dependent on the earnings of the family in Bombay. This also explains why the number of dependents in the lower income classes is small as compared with those in the larger income classes.

14. The normal size of the family for the industrial classes in Bombay may be taken to be four made up of husband, wife, and two children exclusive of dependents living away from Bombay. This closely approximates to the average of 1.1 men, 1.1 women, and 2.0 children. Inclusive of dependents living away from Bombay the size of the family is 4.8 or nearer five than four. The following table shows the classification of families according to composition :—

Classification of families according to composition.

Number of Adults.	Number of families with					Total.
	No child.	One child.	Two children.	Three children.	Four children and over.	
One man and one woman.	211	521	713	398	187	2,030
One man and two women.	16	71	76	40	48	251
One man and three women.	2	1	2	2	*2	9
Two men and one woman.	15	43	36	15	14	123
Two men and two women.	8	20	13	4	3	48
Two men and three women.	..	1	3	1	..	5
Three men and one woman.	1	1	1	1	..	4
Three men and two women.	..	1	1	1	..	3
Total ..	253	659	845	462	254	2,473

* One family contained four women.

The so-called 'normal' family of five persons (husband, wife and three children) cannot in these circumstances be taken as the representative family in Bombay. Families of five persons form only 16·1 per cent. in the Bombay family budgets as against 28·8 per cent. of families of four persons. The number of families consisting of husband and wife with no children and with one or two children is 58·4 per cent. of the total. In an examination of 13,280 families in the whole of the Presidency, obtained by sampling from the enumeration books used in the last Census as well as of 6,011 family budgets collected in the 1921 Census, the family consisting of four persons predominates. Miss Rathbone in an article in the *London Times*, dated 4th May 1921, remarks that a scrutiny of 9,785 households, representing by sample a working class population of 4,480,000 in England, shows that of English male workers over 20, roughly speaking :—

27·0 per cent. are bachelors or widowers without dependent children.

24·7 per cent. are married couples without children or with no dependent child below 14.

16·6 per cent. have one dependent child.

13·0 per cent. have two dependent children.

8·8 per cent. have three dependent children.

9·9 per cent. have more than three dependent children.

100

This shows that 8·8 per cent.—the case of three dependent children—is one of the smallest groupings. In other words the supposed family of five is not the normal family in working class families in England. Similarly in Bombay City and Island the family of five is not the representative family.

(ii) The earnings of the family.

15. The average earnings of the family per mensem of all the 2,473 families is Rs. 52-4-6 or 17s. 5d. per week.* This is the arithmetical average. The median or middle rate (the income of the 1,237th family when the incomes are arranged in order of magnitude) is Rs. 51-2-8 per mensem or 17s. 1d. per week. In Bombay the practice of paying wages monthly, which is followed elsewhere, obtains, and this is why the monthly rate has been taken and not the weekly rate. If the average earnings in the 603 single men's budgets be included (Rs. 43-10-3 per mensem or 14s. 7d. per week) the average earnings of men in the total 3,076 budgets is Rs. 42-9-6 per mensem or 14s. 3d. per week.† The average earnings per month for earning men in the family budgets are Rs. 42-5-7, for earning women Rs. 16-11-6, and for earning children Rs. 13-13-5. The equivalents in sterling are 14s. 1d. for men, 5s. 7d. for women, and 4s. 7d. for children per week. In the Report on an Enquiry into Wages in the Cotton Mill Industry the average earnings for weavers on two looms were Rs. 42-8-4, for all spinners Rs. 27-3-6, and for all men with or without families in 293 occupations Rs. 34-15-2 per mensem. The corresponding figures per week are 14s. 2d. for weavers, 9s. 1d. for spinners, and 11s. 8d. for all men. The average earnings for men workers earning above 12 annas and below 64 annas per diem is Rs. 39 per mensem or 13s. per week according to the Wages Census. Workers in the Cotton Mills earning below 12 annas and above 64 annas have been excluded from this average to render possible a comparison with the family budgets where men's earnings generally fall within the above-mentioned limits. The average earnings of women in the Report on an Enquiry into Wages are Rs. 17-6-6 per mensem or 5s. 10d. per week, of big lads Rs. 18-0-8 per mensem or 6s. per week, of children Rs. 9-11-10 per mensem or 3s. 3d. per week and of big lads and children together (when two half-timers are taken as one big lad) Rs. 18-2-10 per mensem or 6s. 1d. per week. The correspondence between the Report on an Enquiry into Wages in the Cotton Mill Industry and the Family Budget figures is as close as can be expected in view of the difference in nature of the two enquiries. Most of the working class family

* Rs. 15=£1. It is almost impossible to make a reliable comparison of wages in different countries such as the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States of America during the present period of shifting prices. Cf. Reconstruction in Europe, section nine, of the "Manchester Guardian Commercial"—"Comparative Real Wages in Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium and the United States of America" by John Hilton, Director of Statistics, Ministry of Labour.

† For hours of work in Bombay see paragraphs 30 and 31 of the Report on an Enquiry into the Wages and Hours of Labour in the Cotton Mill Industry. The limits of hours of work in factories for men and women are now 11 hours per day and 60 hours per week and for children 6 hours per day (for not more than 6 days in any one week). See the Indian Factories Act (Act No. XII of 1911, as amended by Act No. II of 1922 which took effect from 1st July 1922). This was published in the *Labour Gazette* for July 1922.

budgets in Bombay fall in the group Rs. 40 and below Rs. 60 per mensem (55·5 per cent. of the total). Three-fourths of the budgets fall within Rs. 40 and below Rs. 70 per mensem. The annual per capita income (men, women and children of the Bombay working classes) is Rs. 149-6-0.* According to the 1921 Census the most usual per capita income in the Presidency for urban localities, excluding the large cities, was Rs. 100 and for rural localities about Rs. 75.

16. In paragraph 10 the number of family budgets falling within each income group was set out. It must not be supposed that the budgets collected represent in their exact proportions the different grades of working class incomes in Bombay. The average earnings, for example, of a family of Rs. 52-4-6 in the preceding paragraph should not be regarded as representing the average of *all* working class incomes but only of the budgets collected.

17. The following table shows that one wage-earner in the family is the most usual although families with two wage-earners in three income groups are not uncommon :—

Analysis of families according to number of wage-earners.

Income classes.	Number of families with.....				
	One wage-earner.	Two wage-earners.	Three wage-earners.	Four wage-earners.	Total.
Below Rs. 30 ..	64	3	1	..	68
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40 ..	192	79	1	..	272
Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50 ..	346	479	9	..	834
Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60 ..	315	200	23	1	539
Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70 ..	267	126	91	..	484
Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80 ..	87	46	31	3	167
Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90 ..	33	21	8	8	70
Rs. 90 and over ..	20	13	4	2	39
All incomes ..	1,324	967	168	14	2,473
Percentage of total ..	53·5	39·1	6·8	0·6	100·0

* When Director of Statistics with the Government of India I had occasion to bring Lord Curzon's figures given in his budget speech of March 1901 up to date. The results are summarised in a reply to a question in the Council of State dated the 23rd February 1921. If Rs. 27 and Rs. 30 were correct estimates of the average annual income of an Indian in 1880 and 1901, then in 1911 the correct figure on the same method would have been Rs. 50. A somewhat more elaborate method gave for 1911 the figure of nearly Rs. 80. In arriving at these figures the total estimated value of agricultural produce is worked out, and, on the assumption that the income of agriculturists and non-agriculturists is distributed between the two classes in proportion to their numbers the average income so-called, per head of total population is determined. Thus, if the total agricultural produce or income so-called in 1911 was Rs. 876 crores and if the non-agricultural population was three-eighths of the agricultural population, then the non-agricultural income so-called is $\frac{3}{8}$ of Rs. 876 crores, i.e., Rs. 328 crores. The total income so-called is Rs. 876 crores + Rs. 328 crores = Rs. 1,204 crores. This divided by the total population gives a per capita result of Rs. 49·6 or nearly Rs. 50. (1 crore = 10 millions.) In the answer to the question referred to above it was stated that the Government of India cannot commit themselves to any estimate of the average income per head in India. It was also stated that the calculations only took into consideration a portion of the relevant factors, and, even so, included many elements of uncertainty and possible inaccuracy. In fact, these figures were not, in any true sense, estimates of average income but merely convenient ways of stating the results of calculations as to the total quantity and value of agricultural produce. The figures refer to the whole of British India and are given more for purposes of comparison than because they are considered reliable in themselves.

In the class Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50 it will be seen that two wage-earners predominate. This is on account of the inclusion of scavengers' budgets where in 96 per cent. of the scavengers' budgets collected in this income class both husband and wife work.

18. In the next table the wage-earners per 100 families are set out :—

Number of wage-earners per 100 families.

Income classes.	Men.	Women.	Children below 14 years.	Total.
Below Rs. 30	100	4	..	104
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	100	28	2	130
Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50	101	55	3	159
Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60	102	34	10	146
Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70	110	42	12	164
Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80	113	41	18	172
Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90	121	51	14	186
Rs. 90 and over	113	36	21	170
All incomes	104	42	8	154

In every 100 families in this Enquiry there were thus 154 wage-earners—104 men, 42 women and 8 children.

(iii) **The Expenditure of the Family.**

(a) *The standard of living.*

19. The most interesting, but perhaps the most difficult, portion of this Enquiry is that which deals with the manner in which the working class family in Bombay spends its income on necessities, decencies, and luxuries, or, in other words, the standard of living or the standard of comfort. It is in short, the measure of livelihood in terms of income and expenditure. In its widest sense the standard of living or the standard of comfort is the distributable wealth (*i.e.*, the aggregate earnings) of the population divided by the total population. It is, however, something more than a statistical result as it raises many questions into the spending of income. It deals with the distribution of the family income on necessities for existence, such as the requisite supply of cereals, of pure water, of clothing, and of house room ; with conventional necessities such as tobacco and *pansupari* (betelnut), *i.e.*, things which could be dispensed with but are so strictly demanded by the Bombay worker that he would give up the consumption of those articles which are really necessary for efficiency rather than go without these conventional necessities. There are, lastly, luxuries such as expenditure on amusements, and on festivals, which are really superfluous as a means towards production. There is waste when the worker consumes less than is strictly necessary for efficiency. It may be said that for each class of worker there is a more or less clearly

defined income which is necessary for merely sustaining his family, while there is another income necessary for helping it on to full efficiency. In examining these family budgets it is unnecessary, perhaps, to mention the caveat that the standard of living may vary from time to time, from income class to income class, from family to family, and indeed from country to country. Difference of custom and caste as well as of climate make things necessary or superfluous in the case of the Bombay worker which would not be so in Western countries and *vice versa*.

20. It will be seen from an analysis of the statistics that the standard of living or of comfort is not a high one. Indeed, although the customs of Indian life are changing more rapidly than was formerly the case, it must be admitted that the standard is still low and in the family earning under Rs. 30 very low. There has, however, been progress. The worker's earning capacity has in the long run increased. Necessaries for efficiency, such as suitable house accommodation and conventional necessities are not, what they ought to be. The expenditure on education is little or nothing, and children in the mills are not trained up for work as are the children of working class families in other chief industrial countries. Moreover, the families are not, as a rule, able to save to support themselves in sickness or in old age. One is driven to the conclusion that teaching to spend more or less wisely is more important than saving in cases where there is a stubbornly low standard of life. An increase of wages does not always increase efficiency, but may actually decrease it, and also the worker, instead of increasing his expenditure, on receiving higher wages, is content to go on earning the same as before. If he can earn enough by four days' work instead of six days, he will work only for four days, and spend the other two days in idleness.* To lead a life of leisure is regarded usually as a difficult art, but an exception must sometimes be made in the case of the industrial worker in Bombay. An increase in wages may be spent on an increased consumption of liquor which in the long run may mean less wages paid to the worker and with decreased wages a lower standard of comfort, which in turn leads to the children suffering. In short, extra wages are sometimes spent on what tends not to increase efficiency but to

*An Honorary Correspondent of the Labour Office (Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., Workers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference, 1921 and 1922) is not in full agreement with this view. He agrees that an increase of wages may temporarily decrease efficiency, but he thinks that this effect will only be short-lived. The workman cannot, in his opinion, raise his standard of living in a day, and sometimes circumstances are such that he cannot easily raise his standard of living. He instances the fact that in Bombay the industrial worker has no choice of rooms owing to the scarcity of chawls (tenements). He also believes that the worker gets very little leisure. Another Honorary Correspondent (Mr. A. N. Surve, M.L.C.) is of opinion that increased wages produce a higher standard of living in the village from which the Ratnagiri worker comes even before they appreciably affect his standard in Bombay. This is, he believes, especially so in the case of the single worker in Bombay who remits large sums upon country (see paragraph 46).

decrease efficiency. Spending wisely may be regarded as the crux of the whole labour problem. Absenteeism rises when pay is raised, and after a bonus absenteeism still further rises. This means, as has been said, the road to industrial death. When once the workers have unsatisfied desires for something different from idleness they are on the road to efficiency where each step taken makes the next easier. As Dr. Alfred Marshall well phrases it "A rise in the standard of life implies an increase of intelligence and energy and self-respect; leading to more care and judgment in expenditure, and to an avoidance of food and drink that gratify the appetite but afford no strength, and of ways of living that are unwholesome physically and morally. A rise in the standard of life for the whole population will much increase the national dividend, and the share of it which accrues to each grade and to each trade." *

(b) *Expenditure† on groups—food, clothing, etc.*

21. The analysis of the budgets gives the following percentage expenditure‡ on the main groups of commodities in 1921-22:—

Food	..	56·8	per cent.
Fuel and lighting	..	7·4	"
Clothing	..	9·6	"
House-rent	..	7·7	"
Miscellaneous	..	18·5	"
		100·0	

On the first four groups only, *i.e.*, food, fuel and lighting, clothing and house-rent, food amounts to 69·7 per cent, fuel and lighting to 9·1 per cent., clothing to 11·8 per cent. and house-rent to 9·4 per cent.

22. The group percentage expenditure by income classes is given in the following table:—

Group percentage expenditure for families by income classes.

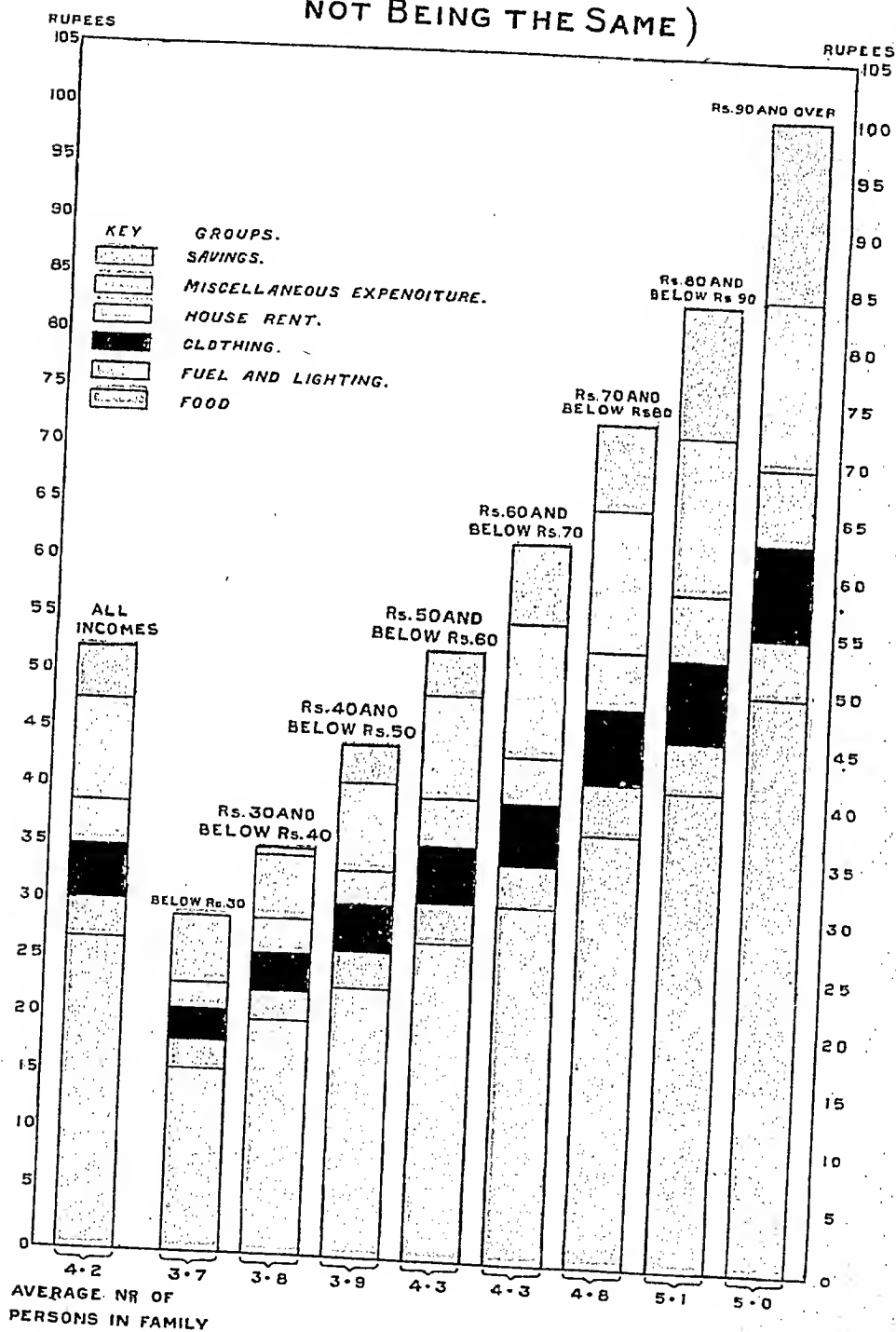
Income classes.	Number of families.	Average size of the family (persons).	Percentage expenditure on					Total.
			Food.	Fuel and lighting.	Clothing.	House-rent.	Miscellaneous.	
Below Rs. 30—								
Excluding Scavengers ..	37	3·7	60·4	0·1	8·6	10·0	11·0	100·0
Including Scavengers ..	68	3·7	56·2	8·7	9·2	7·5	18·4	100·0
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	272	3·8	59·0	8·0	9·1	8·6	15·3	100·0
Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50	834	3·9	56·8	7·0	9·6	7·3	18·5	100·0
Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60	539	4·3	56·3	7·5	9·9	8·3	18·0	100·0
Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70	484	4·3	55·8	6·8	9·5	7·4	20·5	100·0
Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80	167	4·8	57·2	6·8	9·9	7·6	18·5	100·0
Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90	70	5·1	57·4	6·0	9·9	8·0	18·7	100·0
Rs. 90 and over ..	39	5·0	58·8	6·0	10·1	7·5	17·6	100·0
All incomes	2,473	4·2	56·8	7·4	9·6	7·7	18·5	100·0

* Principles of Economics, Book VI, Chap. XIII.

† See Chart No. II.

‡ See Chart No. I (frontispiece).

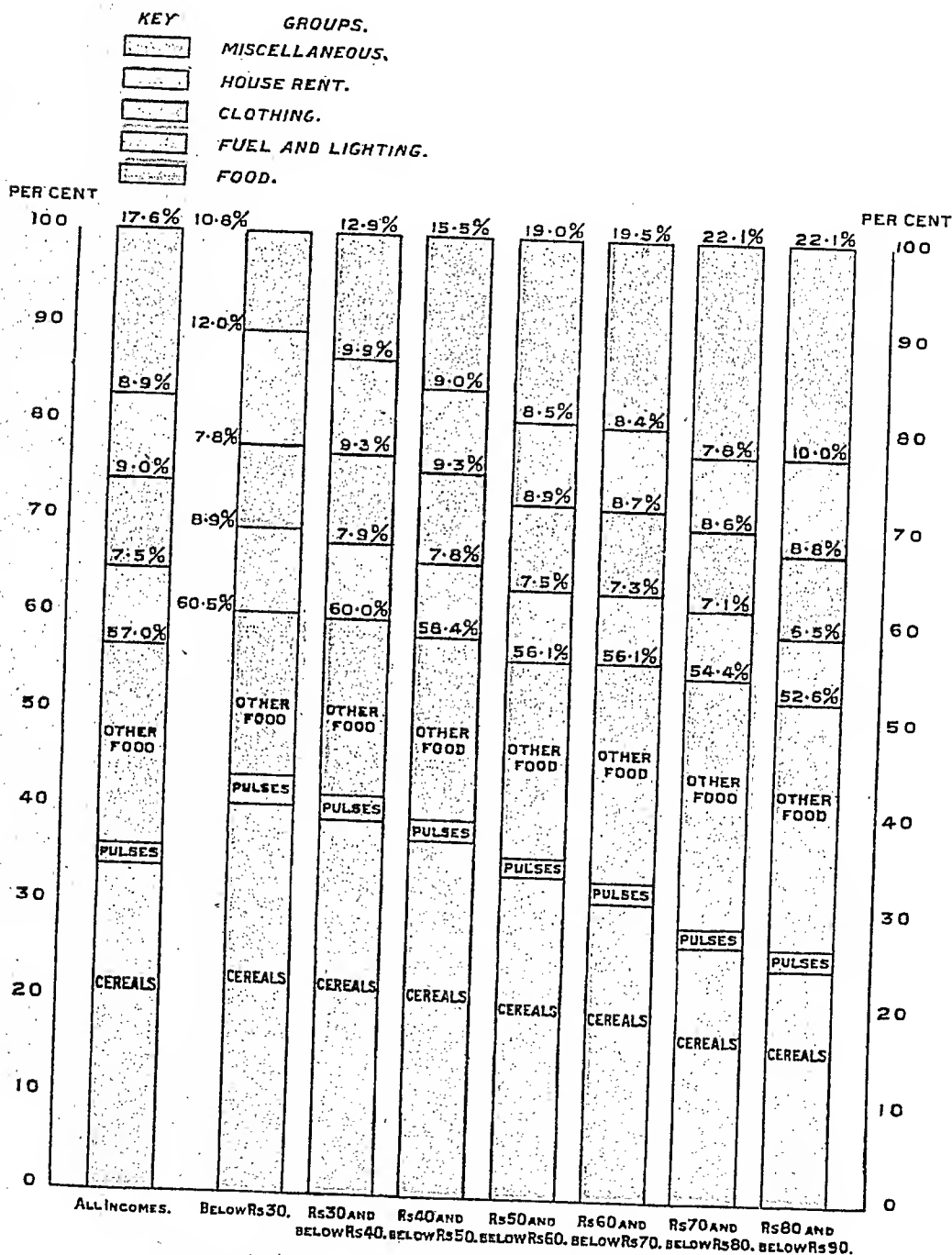
CHART No 2 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON EACH GROUP
IN RUPEES ACCORDING TO INCOME
(SIZE OF THE FAMILY OF EACH GROUP
NOT BEING THE SAME)



NOTE :-

THESE EXPENDITURE GROUPS ARE BASED ON TABLE I

**CHART No. 3 - PERCENTAGE GROUP EXPENDITURE
ACCORDING TO INCOME OF A FAMILY OF FOUR
(HUSBAND, WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN.)**



NOTES:- (1) THESE PERCENTAGE GROUPS ARE BASED ON TABLE IV.
(2) THE PERCENTAGE FIGURES ABOVE EACH RECTANGLE REFER TO THE RECTANGLE BELOW.

This table shows that more than half of the expenditure of the family is on food. The size of the families is not the same. In the higher income classes the greater percentage of expenditure on food is due to the larger number of persons in such families. When the size of the family is constant for all income classes the results are as stated in paragraph 23. The small expenditure on food in the income class 'Rs. 30 and under' when sweepers are included is noticeable as compared with the percentage when these are excluded. Sweepers spend considerable amounts on miscellaneous items including drink. Moreover, their actual earnings (*i.e.*, including tips and gratuities in the way of food) are not allowed for in these figures as accurate measurement was impossible. The expenditure in this income class is 60·4 per cent. on food and 11 per cent. on miscellaneous when sweepers' budgets are excluded.

23. If the size of the family is the same—a family of one man, one woman and two children—the following results are obtained:—

Group percentage expenditure for families consisting of husband, wife and two children.*

Percentage expenditure on	Limits of monthly family income.								All incomes.
	Below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.	Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80.	Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90.	Rs. 90 and over.	
Cereals ..	40·4	39·1	37·1	33·5	31·1	26·8	24·4	Not sufficiently represented.	34·9
Pulses ..	2·9	2·6	2·2	2·1	2·2	2·1	2·2		2·2
Other articles of food ..	17·2	18·3	19·1	20·5	22·8	25·5	26·0		20·8
Total food ..	60·5	60·0	58·4	56·1	56·1	54·4	52·6		57·0†
Fuel and lighting ..	8·9	7·9	7·8	7·5	7·3	7·1	6·5		7·5
Clothing ..	7·8	9·3	9·3	8·9	8·7	8·6	8·8		9·0
House-rent	12·9	9·9	9·0	8·5	8·4	7·8	19·0		8·9
Miscellaneous	10·8	12·0	15·5	19·0	19·5	22·1	22·1		17·0
Total ..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	..	100·0

Note.—The percentages of each income group have been arrived at by taking the number of families of husband, wife and two children in each group.

It would appear that the generalisation, known as Engel's Law,† that the greater the earnings a group of labourers earn, the smaller will be the percentage of those earnings spent on food, is on the whole correct.

* See Chart no. III.

† Engel (1821-1896) was Director of the Statistical Department, Berlin (1860-1882), in succession to K. F. W. Dietrich (1790-1859) and in this office won a world-wide reputation.

‡ The percentage expenditure of mill workers' families consisting of husband, wife and two children in Lawrence, Massachusetts during June 1922 was on food 34·19, fuel and lighting 7·35, clothing 17·56, house-rent 23·11, and sundries 17·79, *vide* Industrial News Survey dated 19th December 1922 published by the National Industrial Conference Board, New York. This shows that the percentage expenditure on food is considerably less and that on clothing and house-rent is higher than in Bombay. See also paragraph 24 and tables XX—XXII.

The percentage expenditure on cereals, it may be noted, decreases, and that on "other food" increases, with an increase in income. The percentage expenditure on miscellaneous items more than doubles itself from the lowest to the highest group. Clothing is approximately the same throughout and fuel and lighting and house-rent show a tendency to decrease.

(c) *Group expenditures in India (Bombay) and other countries.*

24. It is of interest to compare the percentage group expenditures country by country. The details will be found in tables XX to XXII on pages 106-123. Table XX gives the percentage expenditure on each group including miscellaneous when the enquiries were conducted. Table XXI excludes miscellaneous items and the percentages in the table refer to the pre-war period. Table XXII gives the different countries in descending order according to the magnitude of the percentage expenditure on the different groups given in table XXI. The general conclusion is that in those countries with a high standard of living such as the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia, the proportionate expenditure on food is lower than in Bombay city. In others such as in Trinidad (in the case of the East Indian), Egypt, and China (villages near Peking) the proportionate expenditure on food is higher. In Italy and Argentina it is just about the same as in Bombay City.

The percentage expenditure on fuel and lighting varies from 5 to 9.4 per cent. The highest is Japan (Tokyo) and the lowest Italy (Milan). The comparatively high expenditure in the mill areas of Bombay is due to the fact that the major portion of this is on firewood which has to be imported into Bombay.

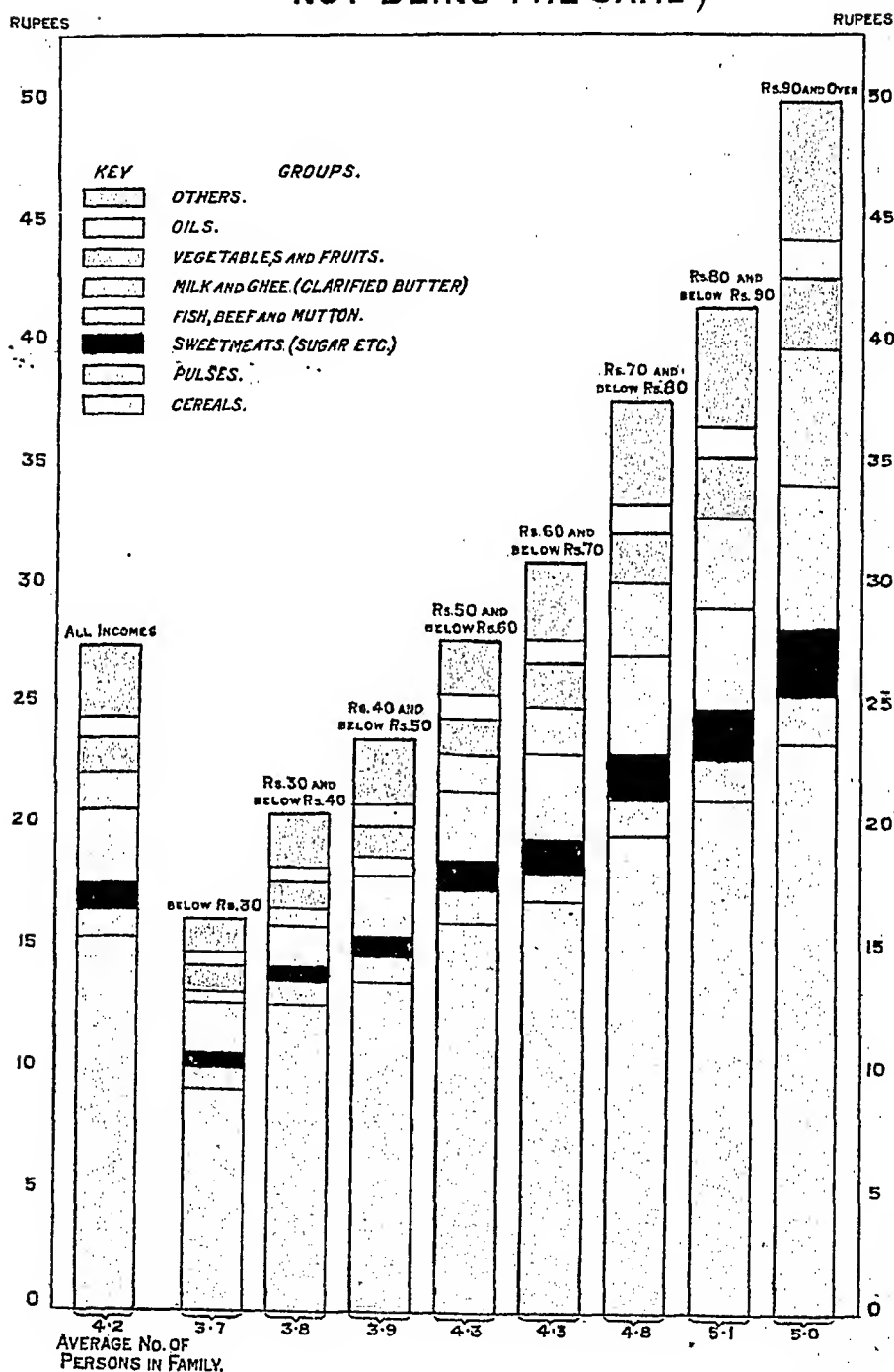
In clothing Bombay is low in the list, especially when compared with the expenditure in colder countries.

In house-rent the expenditure is not unusual as compared with the expenditure on this in other countries. It should be noted that this refers to working class rents only. If rents other than these be included the expenditure would be considerably higher.

(d) *The Cost and Consumption of Food.*

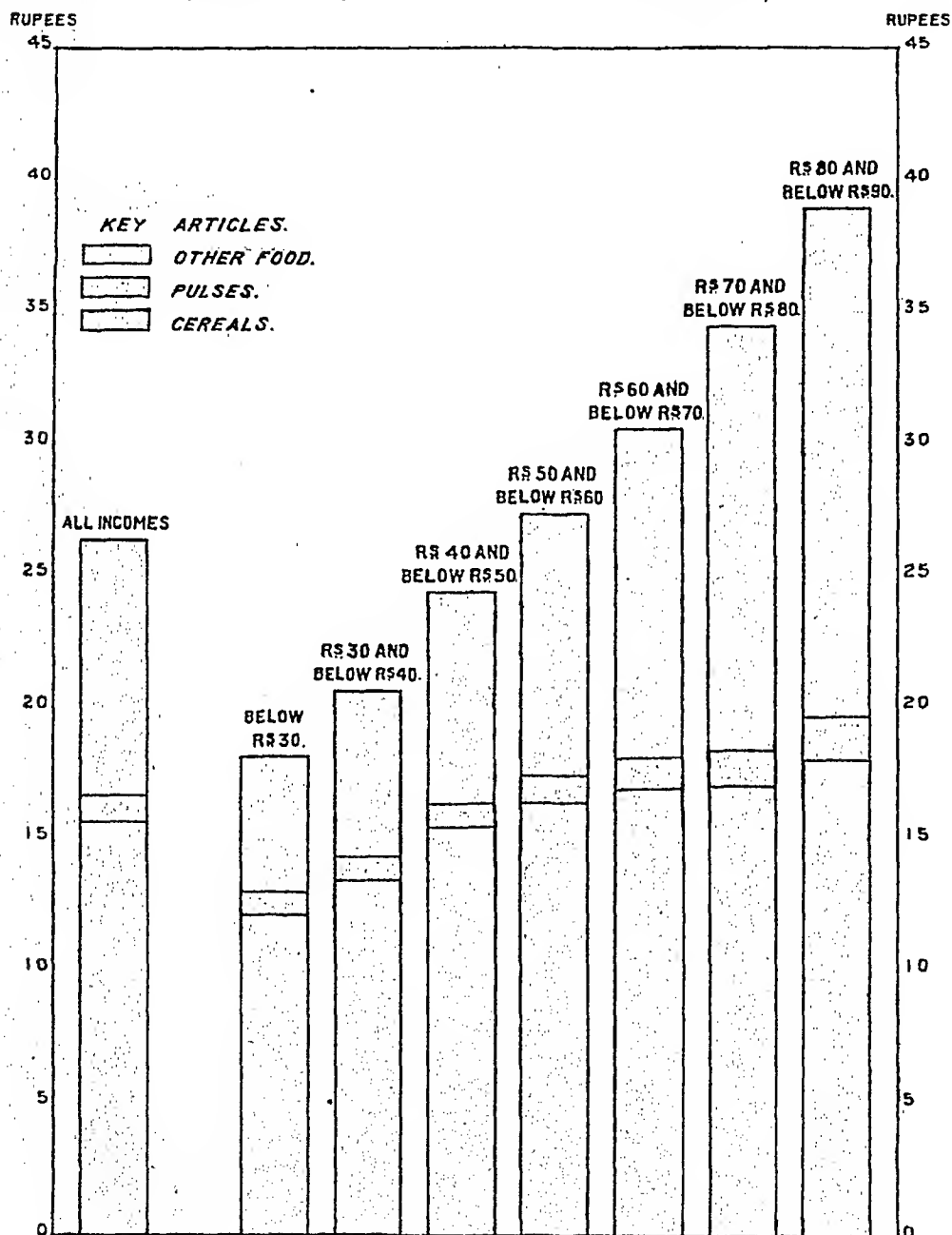
25. The expenditure on food in the various income classes will be found in tables V and VI on pages 60-67. The quantity of food consumed will be found in tables VII to XII on pages 68-83. Owing to caste and similar causes there are variations in the details of articles consumed. The Ghati from the Western Ghats consumes more jowari and bajri than rice, while the Konkani immigrant (who forms the predominant part of Bombay's industrial population) is chiefly a consumer of rice. The Gujarati again consumes more ghee (clarified butter) and sweetmeats than his confrères. The Mahomedan is a

**CHART N^o 4 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON FOOD
ONLY IN RUPEES ACCORDING TO INCOME.
(SIZE OF THE FAMILY OF EACH GROUP
NOT BEING THE SAME)**



NOTE:- THESE EXPENDITURE GROUPS ARE BASED ON TABLE V.

**CHART N° 5. ACTUAL EXPENDITURE ON FOOD ONLY IN RUPEES
ACCORDING TO INCOME OF A FAMILY OF FOUR
(HUSBAND, WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN)**



NOTE:— THESE EXPENDITURE GROUPS ARE BASED ON TABLE II

consumer of mutton and beef. The expenditure on meat* and fish is 5.5 per cent. of the monthly total income, as against 17.4 per cent. in the United Kingdom in 1904. The industrial worker of Bombay is in diet largely vegetarian. As chart no. IV shows, the expenditure on milk and ghee is negligible in the lowest income classes and increases with the income. Of the total expenditure on food, food-grains account for the major portion, viz., 55.8 per cent. of the food expenditure is on cereals and 4.4 per cent. on pulses. In the Report on the Cost of Living in Ireland, recently issued by the Irish Ministry of Economic Affairs, the percentage expenditure on food based on 308 budgets of wage-earning households collected from 112 towns in June 1922 is 57.05 as against 56.75 in Bombay. It is interesting to compare how the expenditure is distributed on different articles.

Percentage expenditure on different articles of food in Bombay and in Ireland.

Articles of food.	Percentage expenditure in	
	Bombay.	Ireland.
Vegetarian or non-meat food—		
Food-grains	34.19	11.49 (a)
Vegetables	2.09	4.49
† Milk and ghee (clarified butter)	3.09	12.00 (b)
Tea	0.45	3.80
Sugar	1.78 (c)	4.36 (d)
Refreshments	4.18	0.70 (e)
Others	4.11 (f)	0.95
Total Vegetarian food ..	50.79	37.79
Non-vegetarian or meat food—		
Beef	0.30	5.18
Mutton	2.85	2.94
Fish	2.81	0.77
Others .. .. .	..	10.37 (g)
Total Non-vegetarian food ..	5.96	19.26
Total Food ..	56.75	57.05

* This excludes bacon which is regarded as an unclean food and not consumed.

† Milk and ghee are strictly animal food, but vegetarians in Bombay, as elsewhere in India, consume milk and ghee.

(a) Bread, flour, oatmeal, rice, sago, etc., are included.

(b) Butter, cheese, margarine, etc., are included.

(c) Sweetmeats are included.

(d) Jam is included.

(e) Meals eaten at shops, hotels, etc., are included.

(f) Salt, condiments and spices, oils, etc., are included.

(g) Fresh pork, sausages, black puddings, bacon, pigs' heads, lard, etc., are included.

Ireland has been selected for comparison because it is usually regarded as a poor country. The main lesson from the table is the high percentage expenditure in Bombay on vegetarian food and the

larger percentage expenditure in Ireland on fats and meat food. It cannot too often be emphasized that what is got out of a workman depends very much on what is put into him.

26. In the tables below the expenditure on food in each income group is set out (1) according to the average family in that group and (2) according to the same size of family, *i.e.*, 4.2 persons or the equivalent of 3.40 'men'. To reduce the standard family to the equivalent of 3.40 'men' the *co-efficients used by the Inter-Allied Scientific Food Commission, known as Lusk's co-efficients, were used :—

Male over 14	..	..	..	1.00
Female over 14	..	..	..	.83
Child 10—14	..	..	..	.83
Child 6—10	..	..	..	.70
Child under 6	..	..	..	.50

The above scale represents the food requirements of different members of the family commencing from 1.00 for a man and decreasing according to the requirements of women and children. In the family budgets used by the Labour Office in this enquiry the detailed ages of the children were not asked for. In future enquiries the ages will be required. The ages of the children were arrived at by assuming the same proportion of children at each age period as was given in the 1921 Census for Bombay City and Island, when it was ascertained that, for every 1,000 persons in Bombay City, 58 are below 5, 75 between 5 and 10, and 78 between 10 and 15.

Expenditure on food.

Income classes.	Average number of persons including children in family.	Number of children living in family.	Expenditure by average family in each income class.			Expenditure by standard family of 3.40 'men'.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Below Rs. 30	..	3.7	1.7	16	0 4	18	2	7
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	..	3.8	1.8	20	5 5	22	7	3
Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50	..	3.9	1.8	23	7 5	25	3	10
Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60	..	4.3	2.1	27	10 10	27	3	2
Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70	..	4.3	2.0	31	0 7	30	4	0
Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80	..	4.8	2.3	37	8 3	32	14	1
Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90	..	5.1	2.5	41	8 3	34	5	7
Rs. 90 and over	..	5.0	2.3	49	13 5	41	12	0
All incomes	..	4.2	2.0	27	2 11	27	2	11

* Those arrived at by Atwater are as follows :—male over 16=1.0 ; female over 15 =.8 ; boy of 15 to 16=.9 ; boy of 13 to 14=.8 ; boy of 12=.7 ; boy of 10 to 11=.6 ; girl of 13 to 14=.7 ; girl of 10 to 12=.6 ; child from 6 to 9=.5 ; child from 2 to 5=.4 ; and child under 2=.3. *Vide* Principles of Nutrition, Government Printing Office, Washington, 1910.

Expenditure on food as percentage of total income.

Income classes.	Average number of persons including children in family.	Number of children living in family.	Percentage expenditure by average family in each income class.	Percentage expenditure by standard family of 3.40 'men'.
Below Rs. 30	3.7	1.7	62.2	70.5
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	3.8	1.8	58.0	64.0
Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50	3.9	1.8	52.6	56.6
Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60	4.3	2.1	52.1	51.2
Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70	4.3	2.0	49.7	48.4
Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80	4.8	2.3	51.4	45.0
Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90	5.1	2.5	49.6	41.0
Rs. 90 and over	5.0	2.3	49.8	41.8
All incomes	4.2	2.0	52.0	52.0

The percentage expenditure on food to total income in the lowest income class (below Rs. 30) is 70.5 and in the highest income class (Rs. 90 and over) 41.8*.

27. The quantity of food consumed per capita and per 'man' is set out in tables IX and X on pages 76-79. The consumption per capita is arrived at by dividing the family consumption by the average number of persons in the family. Similarly, the consumption per 'man' is arrived at by reducing the family to the equivalent number of adults and dividing the family consumption by this number. The daily consumption of food (in lbs.) as arrived at from 2,473 family budgets is as follows. The jail diets and famine allowances are also given in the table.

Daily consumption per adult male in lbs† as arrived at from 2,473 budgets of working class families in Bombay as compared with jail diets and famine allowances.

Articles.	Daily consumption per adult male in					
	2,473 family budgets.	Bombay jails.		Bombay Famine Code.		Bengal jails.
		Hard labour.	Light labour.	Diggers ‡.	Non-working dependents.	Lt.-Colonel McCay's figure.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Cereals ..	1.29	1.50	1.38	1.29§	0.86§	1.38
Pulses ..	.09	.27	.21	..	..	..

* This percentage is liable to slight modification on further investigation. The average for all budgets, i.e., for all incomes will not be appreciably affected as the number of budgets in the income group 'Rs. 90 and over' forms only 1.6 per cent. of the total number of budgets collected.

† 1 lb.=453.59 grams.

‡ The standard task of the diggers is only three-fourths that of the ordinary worker in normal times.

§ These figures are arrived at by taking 4/7ths of the wages in ehataks prescribed by the Bombay Famine Code, 1912. For further details *vide* Appendix C.

Articles.	Daily consumption per adult male in					
	2,473 family budgets.	Bombay jails.		Bombay Famine Code.		Bengal jails.
		Hard labour.	Light labour.	Diggers §	Non-working dependents.	Lt. Colonel McCay's figure.
Beef and mutton ..	lbs. .03	lbs. .04	lbs. .04	..	..
Salt ..	.04	.03	.03	Figures	not available.	
Oils ..	.02	.03	.03	..	..
Others* ..	.07	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1.54†	1.87‡	1.69‡	..	..

* Includes sugar, tea, milk and ghee.

† Exclusive of sweetmeats, condiments, spices, vegetables, fruits, fish, refreshments, and other food for which no estimates of quantity figures are available.

‡ Exclusive of onions, condiments, vegetables and tamarinds.

§ The standard task of the diggers is only three-fourths that of the ordinary worker in normal times.

The consumption in all budgets varies between .91 lbs. (412.77 grams) per adult male of cereals per diem in the lowest class, and 1.53 lbs. (693.99 grams) in the highest class. The (weighted) average is 1.29 lbs. (585.13 grams). The corresponding figures for the budgets exclusive of scavengers are 1.06 lbs. (480.81 grams) for the lowest class, 1.55 lbs. (703.06 grams) for the highest class and 1.37 lbs. (621.42 grams) the weighted average for all the classes.

It is interesting to compare these results with the scales laid down in the Bombay Famine Relief Code, 1912 ⁽¹⁾ and those for Jail diets in Bombay ⁽²⁾. The family budgets contain more varied diets than do the Jail diets and 'other food' in the table excludes sweetmeats, fish, condiments and spices, vegetables, fruit, refreshments and other food for which no estimates of quantity are available. The minimum and maximum amounts of cereals in the Famine Code are approximately .86 lbs. (390.09 grams) and 1.29 lbs. (585.13 grams) and in the Bombay Jail diets 1.38 lbs. (625.95 grams) and 1.50 lbs. (680.39 grams). Lt.-Col. D. McCay (then Capt. McCay), I. M. S., in his "Investigations ⁽³⁾ on Bengal Jail Dietsaries" is of opinion that 1.38 lbs. (625.95 grams) of cereals per diem is the most suitable amount required per man which will

(1) See Appendix C.

(2) See Appendix D.

(3) Page 162, Bengal Jail Dietsaries, 1910, Government Printing, Calcutta.

ensure the maximum absorption of protein, etc., from the diet.

The general conclusion is that industrial workers consume the maximum of cereals allowed by the Famine Code but less than the diet prescribed in the Bombay Jail Manual. This is not unknown in Western countries where paupers in workhouses and criminals in jails are, so far as diets go, frequently stated to be in a better position than the average industrial worker.

28. The following table shows the quantity of certain articles of food consumed per mensem by the average working class family in Bombay and by the families using those articles :—

*Quantity of certain articles of food consumed per mensem.
(All budgets.)*

Articles.	Average quantity of food consumed per month per						
	Family (average of 2,473 families).	Capita (quan- tity divided by total persons).	Equiva- lent adult male.	Normal family.*	Family using articles in col. 1.		
					Number of fami- lies us- ing.	Percent- age of families using.	Quan- tity.†
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.			Lbs.
Rice	78·5	18·7	23·1	81·8	2,448	99·0	79·6
Patni	9·5	2·3	2·8	11·6	703	28·4	33·6
Wheat	11·2	2·7	3·3	10·7	793	32·1	35·2
Wheat-flour	2·4	0·6	0·7	2·0	217	8·8	26·8
Jowari	7·5	1·8	2·2	9·1	470	19·0	40·5
Bajri	20·6	5·0	6·1	22·3	1,375	55·6	37·1
Barley and other cereals	1·2	0·3	0·4	1·2	199	8·0	13·9
Gram and other pulses	9·1	2·2	2·7	8·0	2,473	100·0	9·1
Sugar (raw)	1·0	0·2	0·3	2·4	1,256	50·8	2·0
Sugar (refined)	1·4	0·3	0·4		1,053	42·6	3·2
Tea	0·3	0·1	0·1	0·3	1,065	43·1	0·8
Beef	0·4	0·1	0·1	2·6	137	5·5	7·8
Mutton	2·8	0·7	0·8		1,628	65·8	4·3
Milk	3·9	0·9	1·1	4·0	1,179	47·7	8·0
Ghee	0·5	0·1	0·1	0·4	1,210	48·9	1·1
Salt	4·4	1·0	1·3	4·0	2,473	100·0	4·4
Cocoanut oil	0·9	0·2	0·3	2·2	1,713	69·3	1·3
Gingilly oil	1·2	0·3	0·4		1,639	66·3	1·8
Other oils	0·3	0·1	0·1		377	15·2	1·9

* Family of husband, wife and two children.

† Total quantity divided by number of families using the article.

The industrial and commercial value of these statistics are apparent. The average quantity purchased per mensem of refined sugar is 1·4 lbs. per family when all families are taken into account whether they buy refined sugar or not, but the average for the families using sugar is 3·2 lbs. The corresponding figures for tea are 0·3 and 0·8 of a lb. By multiplying the number of working class families in Bombay by 1·4 and 0·3 one can very approximately arrive at the sales of refined sugar and tea among working class families. Other points of interest brought out by the above table are that rice is the staple diet of the working classes. Bajri is consumed by only 55·6 per cent. of the families, beef by only 5·5 per cent. and about 30 per cent. are vegetarians. Among working class families raw sugar is more commonly used than refined sugar, being consumed by 50·8 per cent. of the families as against 42·6 per cent. in the case of the latter. Milk is consumed only by 47·7 per cent. of the families and ghee by 48·9 per cent.

The percentage of families chiefly consuming rice is 67·9, jowari and bajri 12·9 and wheat and wheat-flour 8·4. The remaining 10·8 per cent. consume rice, jowari and bajri, or wheat and wheat-flour in varying proportions.

(c) *Fuel and Lighting.*

29. The expenditure on fuel and lighting is chiefly on wood and kerosene. There is no expenditure in the working class families on gas and electricity. Only in the higher income classes is there an appreciable amount spent on charcoal. Matches are included under other fuel and lighting. The percentage expenditure on the group—fuel and lighting—decreases as the income rises, but is not subject to any great difference between the various income classes.

(f) *Clothing.*

30. Table XIV on pages 86–93 gives the average number of articles of clothing required per annum. The average monthly expenditure is arrived at by dividing the total expenditure on each article of clothing by its estimated duration. This method of ascertaining the expenditure on clothing is similar to that followed by the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the U. S. Government in 1918. The form of enquiry will be found in Appendix A on pages 257–265. The expenditure on clothing is particularly low in the lowest income class and rises, as is to be expected, in the higher classes. It is, it may be noted, the monthly portion of the annual expenditure on clothing which accounts for the major portion of the deficit in the family budget of the lowest income class. Such families do not run into debt every month throughout the year.

(g) *Housing.*

31. The expenditure on house-rent by working classes in Bombay does not include expenditure on water rate or municipal taxes. These

charges are paid by the landlord. The predominant rents in Bombay for working classes will be seen from the following table :—

Predominant working class rents in Bombay.

Number of rooms per tenement.	No. of tenements to which the figures relate.	Year.	Predominant range of monthly rents.	Percentage of tenements in which the rent is		
				Within the limits of the pre- dominant range.	Below the limits of the pre- dominant range.	Above the limits of the pre- dominant range.
				Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
A—Family Bud-gets :—						
Single room ..	2,408	1921-1922	3 8 to 5 8	51·5	36·0	12·5
Double rooms ..	65	1921-1922	7 0 to 10 0	43·0	38·5	18·5
B—Statistics col-lected from Muni-cipal records :—						
Single room ..	9,703	1920-1921	3 8 to 5 8	57·8	21·6	20·6
Double rooms ..	462	1920-1921	7 0 to 10 0	55·2	17·5	27·3

32. The family budget figures based on 2,473 family budgets refer almost entirely to buildings occupied before 1st January 1916 and include those owned by landlords as well as those belonging to the Improvement Trust, the Port Trust, and the Municipality. Those rents collected by the Labour Office from municipal records refer to 10,165 tenements and relate only to privately owned tenements which were occupied before 1st January 1916. The predominant rents for single rooms are between Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 5-8-0 and for double rooms Rs. 7 and Rs. 10 for working classes. Three rupees twelve annas a month (1s. 3d. per week) is the most common rent within this range for a single room and nine rupees per mensem or 3s. per week for two-roomed tenements. The rents charged by the Improvement Trust, the Port Trust, and the Municipality are lower than the rents of privately owned tenements or chawls. In Kensington (London) the pre-war weekly rent of a single unfurnished room was 3s. per week. Assuming that there has been an increase of 50 per cent. including rates as shown in the Ministry of Labour's index number for house-rent, this would make the present rent 4s. 6d. Considerations of floor space, cubic measurement, etc., render comparison difficult.

33. According to the family budgets about 97 per cent. of the working class families live in single rooms. The table below illustrates

the fact that the greater part of the population of Bombay live in one-roomed tenements:—

Overcrowding in Bombay in 1911 and 1921.

Class of tenement by number of rooms.	Percentage of each class of tenement to total tenements.		Percentage of each class of tenement to total population considered.		Average number of persons per room in each class of tenement.	
	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.
1 room	83	70	69	66	4.47	4.03
2 rooms	10	14	13	14	2.38	2.11
3 rooms	3	7	7	8	1.80	1.60
4 rooms	2	4	4	5	1.54	1.30
5 rooms	1	3	3	4	1.43	1.06
6 rooms and over ..	1	2	4	3	..	..

During the intercensal period there has been a slight improvement. Compared, however, with other countries there is undoubtedly very great overcrowding. This is illustrated in the following table which shows that two-thirds of the population of the Bombay City live in one room* as against 6 per cent. in London:—

Overcrowding in Bombay in 1921 and in London in 1911.

Class of tenement by number of rooms.	Percentage of each class of tenement to total tenements.		Percentage of occupants of each class of tenement to total occupants.		Average number of persons per room in each class of tenement.	
	Bombay, 1921.	London, 1911.	Bombay, 1921.	London, 1911.	Bombay, 1921.	London, 1911.
1 room	70(†)	13(†)	66(†)	6(†)	4.03(\$)	1.92(\$)
2 rooms	14	19	14	15	2.11	1.71
3 rooms	7	21	8	20	1.60	1.37
4 rooms	4	16	5	17	1.30	1.19
5 rooms	3	9	4	11	1.06	1.03
6 rooms and over ..	2	21	3	25	..	..

* While the worker lives in one room in Bombay, in France (Cd. 4512 of 1909) and Belgium (Cd. 5065 of 1910) two rooms are customary, in Germany (Cd. 4032 of 1908) three, and in England and Wales (Cd. 3864 of 1908) and in the United States (Cd. 5609 of 1911) even four or five. *Vide* Board of Trade Reports' numbers mentioned against the respective countries.

(†) While the percentage is 70 for Bombay it is as follows for corresponding tenements in large industrial centres of Scotland (1921):—Glasgow 18; Dundee 16; Aberdeen 9; Edinburgh 8.

(‡) The corresponding 1921 figures for Glasgow are 13; Dundee 9; Edinburgh 5; Aberdeen 4.

(§) The corresponding 1921 figures for Glasgow are 3.25; Edinburgh 2.50; Dundee 2.26; Aberdeen 2.20.

There is a considerable amount of subletting by the tenants among industrial workers, as is shown in the Report of the Industrial Disputes Committee published in the *Labour Gazette* for April 1922, and in the Report of the Lady Doctor on Maternity Benefits during child birth published in the *Labour Gazette* for September 1922. According to the 1921 Census there are 3,125 one-roomed tenements in Bombay containing two families and more. Of these 2,362 or 75·6 per cent. are situated in E (Byculla), F (Parel) and G (Mahim) wards. Of the 3,125 one-roomed tenements 1,955 contain two families, 658 three, 242 four, 136 five, 42 six, 34 seven, and 58 eight families and over.

34. In most cases the buildings were of brick and concrete, and in 2,052 cases out of 2,473 these were shown to be in good repair ; 201 were moderately good ; and 220 were bad. The water supply, which is of much importance, was good in 234 families as there was one tap for at least 8 tenements. In 1,423 cases there was one tap for more than 8 but less than 16 tenements, in 487 cases for less than 24 tenements but more than 16 tenements. In 329 cases one tap was provided for 24 tenements and over. The average area per working class room in Bombay is 103·6 square feet, which gives 24·7 square feet for each individual. The height of rooms is usually from 8 to 10 feet and, multiplying the floor space per individual by 10, this gives 247 cubic feet per individual. According to the Municipal Executive Health Officer, Bombay, 250 cubic feet are necessary per individual. Overcrowding does occur in Bombay, especially in the case of single men, and Engel's* description of English working class conditions in 1844 is of interest in this connexion.

The importance of housing.

35. The importance of housing cannot be over-stated. It is "the main cause of drink and vice" according to Mr. Charles Booth† ; it is of all causes the most potent in the creation of morally and physically degenerate types. As the authors of "The Great Opportunity" point out, "Good houses mean the possibility of home life, happiness, and health ; bad houses spell squalor, drink, disease, immorality, and crime, and in the end demand hospitals, prisons, and asylums in which we seek to hide away the human derelicts of society that are largely the result of society's own neglect. In 1917 an enquiry was made by a Royal Commission into the causes of industrial unrest, and no less than seven out of the eight sub-committees by which the enquiry was conducted recorded their opinion that insufficient and bad housing was one of the factors responsible for unrest‡."

*"State of the working classes in England in 1844," Cf. "The condition of the working classes", Ch. XXIV, in H. de B. Gibbins' "Industry in England" (Methuen and Co., London). The footnotes in the latter are full of interest.

† "Life and Labour", Vol. X, p. 122 (Macmillan, London).

‡ By the Hon. Sir George Lloyd, Governor of Bombay, and the Right Hon. Edward Wood, President, Board of Education (London, John Murray, 1919, page 82).

It has a direct connection with the high rate of infant mortality as will be seen from the following figures taken from the Annual Report of the Executive Health Officer for 1921.

Infant Mortality by the number of rooms occupied.

Dwelling place.	Infant mortality per 1,000 births registered in	
	1920	1921
1 room and under	631·1	828·5
2 rooms	304·0	321·9
3 rooms	295·1	191·4
4 or more rooms	289·5	133·3
Roadside .. .	400·0	484·8
Hospitals	308·9	189·6
Total ..	552·2	666·7

Infant mortality in Bombay is greatest in one-roomed tenements. The growth of the children which survive may be affected. A Scotch Education Blue Book, 1907, dealing with school children in Glasgow, shows that boys from one-roomed houses are on an average 11·7 lbs. lighter and 4·7 inches smaller than boys from four-roomed houses; while girls from one-roomed houses are 14 lbs. lighter and 3·3 inches smaller than girls from four-roomed houses. A child for quite a number of years spends half its time in sleep and its growth and health are affected by the time spent indoors. Similarly with the mother. According to the final Report of the Lady Doctor on Maternity Benefits to Women Industrial Workers, published in the *Labour Gazette* for September 1922, "observations made in the mills visited, in comparison with chawls visited proved that hours spent in the mills were healthier and more hygienic for the Women Industrial Workers than those spent in their own chawls". The character, therefore, of the tenements is of great and abiding importance in their lives.

36. The Development Directorate, the Improvement Trust and the Municipality are making efforts to provide additional quarters for the industrial population. The work done to date by the Development Directorate is equivalent to the construction of 19 complete chawls. According to the programme to which the Development Directorate is endeavouring to work up to 60 chawls are to be completed by 31st March 1923 as will be seen from the following table :—

Bombay Programme for Eight Years.

Year.				Number of chawls.	Number of tenements.
1921-22	..	..	..	15	1,200
1922-23	..	..	..	45	3,600
1923-24	..	..	..	75	6,000
1924-25	..	..	..	90	7,200
1925-26	..	..	..	100	8,000
1926-27	..	..	..	100	8,000
1927-28	..	..	..	100	8,000
1928-29	..	..	..	100	8,000
Total ..				625	50,000

By the end of 1929 there will be 50,000 tenements, and by the date of expiry of the Rent Act (Act No. XV of 1922), *i.e.*, 31st December 1925, nearly half the programme will have been completed. If we assume 4 occupants per tenement including children, the total population of the chawls when completed will amount to 200,000 or nearly one-sixth of the present total population of Bombay City. The Improvement Trust has built to date 8,861 rooms in permanent chawls and they propose to build 3,900 rooms within the next three years. They have also provided 4,575 rooms in semi-permanent chawls. The Port Trust which employs no less than 11,700 labourers have provided quarters for 5,100. The number of chawls built

by Millowners in Bombay City including those under construction is 26, while the number of chawls likely to be built by them in the near future, so far as is known, is 18.

(h) *Miscellaneous Expenditure.*

37. Miscellaneous expenditure includes the cost of cooking utensils, hair-cutting, washerman's charges, medicine, education, travelling expenses to and from work, tobacco, liquor, *pansupari* (betelnut), amusements, and interest on debts but not occasional expenditure (see paragraph 45). As in the case of the United Kingdom, the United States and other countries, it has been difficult to estimate accurately the actual expenditure on each of these articles because they are not common to every family nor in some instances are they capable of accurate measurement. The average expenditure on these items is given in the following table :—

*Expenditure on the miscellaneous group of articles.
(Family men.)*

Items.	Average monthly expenditure for all budgets (2,473).	Average monthly expenditure of those families spending.	Percentage of budgets on which figures in column 3 are based.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Cooking utensils	₹0 8 5	0 8 5	18.7
Hair-cutting	0 11 10	0 11 10	100.0
Washing of clothes or soap	0 5 6	0 8 8	64.1
Medicine	0 2 1	1 2 9	11.3
Education	0 2 11	0 13 10	21.0
Travelling expenses to and from work	0 12 3	2 2 9	35.4
Tobacco including cigarettes	1 10 4	1 11 5	95.9
Liquor*	1 15 9	2 12 4	71.6
Pansupari (Betelnut)	0 15 6	1 5 9	71.4
Amusements	0 3 9	1 3 7	19.0
Interest on debts†	1 5 3	2 13 4	46.8

* See paragraph 42.

† See paragraph 44.

‡ Average for families showing expenditure only.

The cost of cooking utensils is approximate, because the cost of these was not given in sufficient detail in the budgets. Washer-man's charges are mainly the cost of soap as mill workers in Bombay ordinarily wash their own clothes. Very little is spent on medicine since mill, municipal and other dispensaries provide medicine.

Expenditure on Education.

38. The expenditure on education is disappointingly low being nil in the lowest class, and negligible in other classes, except in the highest. The average expenditure per month of two annas eleven pies on this account explains the indifference towards education among the industrial workers in Bombay. In Bombay city the percentage of illiteracy of all ages is 76 as compared with 68 in Surat, 74 in Poona, 76 in Ahmedabad, 80 in Karachi, and 87 in Sholapur. Literacy (by which is meant the ability to read and write a letter in any language) varies considerably from caste to caste. The percentage of illiteracy in different countries is as follows according to the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India :—U. S. A. 8, Belgium 13, France (including Algeria) 14, Ireland and Canada 17 each, Austria 26, Italy 37, Hungary 43, Philippines 55, Malta and Greece 57, Spain 59, Roumania 60, Bulgaria 65, Russia 70, and Servia 79.

According to the 1921 Census the percentage of illiteracy in certain large cities is as follows :—Calcutta 64, Madras 68, Allahabad 80, Lahore 81 and Lucknow 87. The figures for provinces and States are :—Burma 72, Baroda 87, Bengal, Madras and Bombay 91 each, Mysore 93, Assam 94, Bihar and Orissa and Central Provinces and Berar 95 each, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh 96 each, and Hyderabad 97.

39. It is superfluous to dwell on the blight of illiteracy which pervades the industrial homes of Bombay. It is still more superfluous to dwell on the need for more and better education. By education is meant not merely the imparting of knowledge, but the education of character, of the faculties and activities generally. Although developed without any immediate or particular reference to the workers' well-being it must necessarily promote it by quickening the intelligence and the energy of the worker. As the authors of "The Great Opportunity" point out, "The elements of the educational problem can be simply stated. They are to secure for the children of to-day, who will be the men and women of to-morrow, such training, physical, intellectual and religious, as may fit them to make the best use of their own lives, and, in doing so, to serve the nation to the best advantage..... Initiative, self-reliance, judgment, character—

these are among the chief ends of education ; and one of the principal tests by which the State's success in the educational field must always be examined is the extent to which it has resulted in fostering these qualities.*" Education gives the worker the power of future advance, and it is so good an investment that public money must flow freely in this cause. As Adam Smith wrote one hundred and forty-six years ago, "The public can facilitate this acquisition by establishing in every parish or district a little school, where children may be taught for a reward so moderate, that even a common labourer may afford it. In Scotland, the establishment of such parish schools has taught almost the whole people to read and a very great proportion of them to write and account. . . . Though the State was to derive no advantage from the instruction of the inferior ranks of people, it would still deserve its attention that they should not be altogether uninstructed. The State, however, derives no inconsiderable advantage from their instruction. The more they are instructed, the less liable they are to the delusions of enthusiasm and superstition which, among ignorant nations, frequently occasion the most dreadful disorders. An instructed and intelligent people besides, are always more decent and orderly than an ignorant and stupid one. They feel themselves, each individually, more respectable and more likely to obtain the respect of their lawful superiors and they are therefore more disposed to respect those superiors.†" It is the chief benefit of civilisation.

40. At present the industrial workers of Bombay are like a crowd of sick people who need not a draught of clear sweet water for their healing. Their malady is the absence of preparation of much that is best in life, and the clear sweet water of true education is required for their healing. The greatest of living English Economists‡ tersely summarises the position thus :—"A good education confers great indirect benefits even on the ordinary workman. It stimulates his mental activity ; it fosters in him a habit of wise inquisitiveness ; it makes him more intelligent, more ready, more trustworthy in his ordinary work ; it raises the tone of his life in working hours and out of working hours ; it is thus an important means towards the production of material wealth."

41. It is not intended that the remarks in the previous paragraphs should be taken to mean that things will right themselves when we

* By the Hon. Sir George Lloyd, Governor of Bombay, and the Right Hon. Edward Wood, President, Board of Education—(London, John Murray, 1919, pages 89 and 91).

† "Wealth of Nations" (Cannan's edition)—Book V, Chapter I, page 270 (Methuen and Co., London).

‡ Dr. Alfred Marshall—*Principles of Economics* (Seventh Edition) Book IV, Chapter VI, page 205 (Macmillan, London), 1916.

have more schools and until then we can afford to wait. We cannot. We have by all means to push on the schools in order to increase and improve the outturn of the industrial worker. It is, however, necessary to educate the adult by example and personal influence. It is the "missionary" spirit in its widest and best sense that is the primary force for such adult education, and this is independent, or nearly independent, of the particular dogmas inculcated. It has to work on the woman more than on the man. One sometimes forgets that general ability depends to a large extent on the surroundings of childhood and youth in which the most powerful influence should be that of the mother.

Expenditure on drink.

42. The expenditure on liquor is most difficult to arrive at, because the worker is averse to giving information on this head. The average figure would not always give an indication of the actual expenditure, because it is the average of extremes. Moreover, it is the average of male workers only as women, with certain exceptions, do not drink. It seems that at least about 4 per cent. of the total expenditure of the working classes, as shown by the family budgets collected, goes on drink. For some classes, however, notably the lowest class in which the scavengers are included, the expenditure is much higher. It was estimated by the investigators that, for those families whose members drink, the average expenditure amounts to at least from 8 to 10 per cent. of the income. The expenditure on this account, however, is put forward with the greatest reserve. It is probable that the picketting of liquor shops during the period when the budgets were collected has resulted in an under-estimation of the amount spent on this account. Indulgence in liquor affects the Bombay industrial worker in two ways. It wastes, in the first place, his productive powers as a worker. Secondly, it promotes poverty not only by making the drinkers poor producers, but by making the workers as a whole poorer consumers.

43. According to the Annual Reports on the Administration of the Excise Department, the consumption per head in drams (London Proof) of country spirit in Bombay City increased by 47 per cent. in 1920, 51 per cent. in 1921 and by 32 per cent. in 1922 as compared with the pre-war year (1914). The fall in 1922 is noticeable. As against the rise in wages in the cotton mill industry of 87 per cent. above the pre-war rates (1914), the increased consumption per head of country spirit is 32 per cent. The per capita consumption of country spirit and toddy* from 1914 to date is as follows.

* Fermented juice of palm trees.

Per Capita consumption in drams* of country spirit and †toddy
in Bombay City from 1914 to 1922.

Year ended 31st March	Per capita consumption of	
	Country spirit.	† Toddy.
	Drams (London proof).	Drams.
1914 (pre-war year)	22·7	‡....
1915	22·6	69·8
1916	22·9	74·7
1917	26·5	75·9
1918	29·2	83·8
1919	29·9	92·3
1920	33·3	81·3
1921	34·2	67·1
1922	30·0	41·4

It will be seen that the rise in the consumption of liquor is much less than the increase in wages. At the same time, the Commissioner in his Report for the year ended 31st March 1921 points out that 4½ million people in Bombay City and the four neighbouring districts, § which are the main source of Bombay's labour, consumed about 4½ times as much country spirit as the 11½ millions in the rest of the Presidency excluding Sind. He adds "it is clear that there is a very definite connection between the conditions of labour and consumption of alcohol. This may very probably be due in great measure to the conditions under which the working classes live in Bombay. There seems reason to suspect that it is the influence of Bombay City which has produced an increase of consumption in the adjacent districts and in Ratnagiri." In another portion of the same Report, he points out that, "while the policy of Government in keeping up prices of liquor and reducing the number of places at which it is sold has succeeded in actually reducing consumption among the agricultural classes, there is a distinct increase in drinking noticeable among the industrial classes.....The higher consumption in urban areas may no doubt be ascribed in part to the nature of the occupation of the working classes and the conditions under which they live. In Bombay and the adjacent areas the population tends to be congested owing to the high rents and cost of buildings." The

* 8 drams = 1 bottle ; 48 drams = 1 gallon.

† Fermented juice of palm trees.

‡ Figures not available.

§ Surat, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri.

development of Bombay's industries seems to have been associated with a rise in alcoholism as has been the case in England and other countries. It was Lecky who wrote that "it has been the main counteracting influence to the moral, intellectual and physical benefits that might be expected from increased economical prosperity." A remedy for reducing the consumption of drink seems to be in the liberal provision of clubs and other sources of recreation. This will help to prevent the dissipation of wages. "Besides the effect already referred to of bad housing and overcrowding", write the authors of "The Great Opportunity", "the evils of intemperance are fostered by a variety of causes, such as lack of intellectual and other interests and want of opportunity for open-air pursuits and healthy recreation. This aspect of the matter was tersely put by a Manchester operative who gave the explanation of why he got drunk so regularly that 'it was the shortest way out of Manchester'. It would seem, therefore, that the evils we deplore are due in the main to deficient self-control aggravated by bad environment".*

Indebtedness.

44. Interest on debts shows an average expenditure of nearly 3 per cent. of the total monthly expenditure. No less than 47 per cent. of the families were in debt. The causes that lead to indebtedness are generally connected with marriages, funeral rites, festivals, payment of old debts, etc. A debt which is reasonably incurred, adequately secured, readily repayable and utilized for productive purposes is not necessarily an evil. Far otherwise. It may increase the income and the standard of comfort of the family. The usual rate of interest is one anna per rupee per mensem or 75 per cent. per annum, and in a few cases 2 annas per rupee per mensem or 150 per cent. per annum. The interest is not often paid monthly and the worker frequently does not know what his interest charges are. The indebtedness of the family in debt extends ordinarily to the equivalent of two and a half months' earnings. The extremes were equivalent to 14 months' and one-third of a month's earnings.† Some money-lenders obtain in effect even a higher rate than 150 per cent. by taking promissory notes of higher value than the loan actually given.

Occasional Expenditure.

45. These debts were usually incurred on account of occasional expenditure on marriages and funerals. This expenditure excludes clothing usually bought during festivals, and the expenditure on funerals represents the amount spent during the first fortnight after the death of the deceased. Assuming the lifetime of a generation to

* By the Hon. Sir George Lloyd, Governor of Bombay, and the Right Hon. Edward Wood, President, Board of Education—(London, John Murray, 1919, pages 84—85).

† For earnings see paragraph 15.

be 30 years, in a family of five persons—the average, including dependents, is 4·8—there may be five such events as marriages and funerals during the period. The average cost of a marriage is, according to these budgets, Rs. 214 and of a funeral Rs. 35 per head. The cost, therefore, of five marriages plus five funerals per family is Rs. 1,245 in a generation, or divided by 30 an average of Rs. 42 per annum. In addition to marriages and funerals, there are annual festivals (Rs. 11) and anniversaries (Rs. 7) which according to the budgets amount to Rs. 18. The total annual expenditure, therefore, for the family is Rs. 60 (Rs. 42+Rs. 11+Rs. 7). The following figures show occasional expenditure according to the family budgets:—

Occasional Expenditure.*

Items.	Festivals.	Marriages.†	Funerals.	
			Ceremonies.	Anniversaries.
Number of families for which figures are available.	622	55	44	309
Expenditure:—	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Average‡	11 0	214 0	35 0	7 0
Most usual	Below Rs. 10	From Rs. 100 0 to Rs. 200 0	From Rs. 15 0 to Rs. 30 0	5 0
Highest	50 0	5,500 0	200 0	12 0
Lowest	2 8	50 0	15 0	2 0

* The 1921 Census Report, Vol. VIII, Part I, contains an interesting article on cost of ceremonies.

† In 73 per cent. of the families the expenditure on marriages amounted to less than half the annual family income, in 23 per cent. to more than half but less than the annual income, and in 4 per cent. to more than the annual family income.

‡ The averages are given to the nearest rupee.

§ Only one budget showed this high figure. The next highest was Rs. 700 only.

SECTION IV.—SINGLE MEN'S BUDGETS:

46. In this Enquiry single men's budgets number 603 or 19·6 per cent. of the total budgets tabulated. These single men are generally men working in Bombay whose families are left in the village. The classification according to income is as follows:—

Number of single men by income classes.

Income classes.	Number of single men.	Percentage of total.
Below Rs. 30	69	11.4
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	167	27.7
Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50	207	34.3
Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60	65	10.8
Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70	58	9.6
Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80	27	4.5
Rs. 80 and over	10	1.7
All incomes	603	100.0

Boarding charges for single men vary between Rs. 9 in the case of scavengers and Rs. 18 for high caste and the more highly paid workers. The most usual charges, however, for the Bombay workers are from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per month. One feature of these budgets is the comparatively large remittance upcountry, the equivalent of 26.2 per cent. of their pay. Information regarding remittance to dependents was entered in a separate column in the form of enquiry (Appendix A), and in certain cases was even supported by the actual money order receipts. The percentage of the pay remitted in each group as compared with family men is shown in the following interesting table :—

Remittance of single men as compared with that of family men.

Income group.	Number of budgets in group.		Percentage of income remitted.	
	Single men.	Family men.	Single men.	Family men.
Below Rs. 30	69	68	16.1	0.3
Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40	167	272	22.6	0.9
Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50	207	834	26.5	2.4
Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60	65	539	28.9	2.8
Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70	58	484	30.8	5.0
Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80	27	167	30.3	4.1
Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90	10*	70	29.1*	4.0
Rs. 90 and over	..	39	..	3.2
All incomes	603	2,473	26.2	3.2

*Rs. 80 and over.

The increase in the decennium 1911-1920 in the number of money orders at thirteen post offices located in mill areas, where the greater part of the business is from the industrial worker, is 67 per cent. and the increase in value during the same period is 138 per cent. The expenditure on refreshments is also much higher than in the case of the man living with his family in Bombay. Expenditure on liquor, tobacco, and betelnut is also high. The expenditure on all the 603 budgets is 10 per cent. on liquor as compared with 4.1 per cent. in the case of the man living with his family, and 10 per cent. on betelnut, etc., as compared with 5.4 per cent. in the case of the 2,473 families. Nearly 53 per cent. of the single men do not spend anything on house-rent, the expenditure being included under "board". Single men, who do not pay house rent, sleep in the open air, on verandahs, or wherever they can. The average expenditure of single men on miscellaneous items is given in the following table—

*Expenditure on the miscellaneous group of articles.
(Single men.)*

Items.	Average monthly expenditure for all budgets (603).	Average monthly expenditure of those men spending.	Percentage of budgets on which figures in column 3 are based.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Hair-cutting ..	0 10 8	0 10 8	100.0
Washing of clothes or soap ..	0 6 10	0 7 4	93.1
Medicine ..	0 2 0	1 1 7	11.4
Education ..	0 0 9	1 12 9	2.7
Travelling expenses to and from work ..	0 13 7	2 3 9	38.0
Tobacco including cigarettes ..	1 11 6	1 11 11	98.5
Liquor ..	3 1 7	3 6 5	91.1
Pansupari (Betelnut) ..	1 6 5	1 8 4	92.2
Amusements ..	0 5 3	1 1 3	30.5
Interest on debts ..	0 12 3	1 11 2	44.9

SECTION V.—PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

47. Special attention was given by the investigators to the prices actually paid by the families for articles consumed by them. These were subsequently checked in the Labour Office and compared with those published monthly in the monthly cost of living index. The prices quoted in the cost of living index are those paid by the industrial population on a cash basis, and are carefully and regularly checked as it is more important in an index number to secure accuracy in the actual prices than in the system of weighting.* Of the total families 37·2 per cent. made their purchases on credit, 33·8 per cent. on a cash basis, and 29·0 per cent. on both a cash and a credit basis. Families in the higher income classes buy more on cash than on credit as they seem to have ready cash available in a way those on lower incomes have not. In the case of single men, purchases are also made more frequently on a cash basis than on credit (which is not the case with family men). Although the single man saves more and remits more to his village upcountry, he seems to obtain less credit in Bombay. The higher income classes (on Rs. 70 and over) consume better grades of articles than those consumed by the lower income classes. For this reason and also for the reason that the purchases are frequently on a credit basis, the prices quoted in the family budgets, while they agreed in the long run, were sometimes higher than those in the cost of living index.

'Weighting' of the Cost of Living Index.

48. One of the main objects of this Enquiry was explained in paragraph 2 to be the determination of the relative importance of each commodity and groups of commodities, consumed by the average working class family, in its monthly expenditure. This was intended to be a check on the weights used in the cost of living index published by the Labour Office and described in a Memorandum in the *Labour Gazette*.† It is usually assumed in the construction of an index of the cost of living that no change takes place in the standard of living, i.e., the quantities of the articles consumed by the average family are the same as in the basic or standard period. No allowance is made for any change in the standard of living because an index number purporting to combine movements in prices with movements in consumption would present great difficulties in construction, interpretation, and application. Moreover, such an index would not be materially different from a simple index of the general movement of prices.

49. It is obvious that with the fluctuations in the prices of articles the proportionate expenditure on each article and groups of

* See paragraph 51 below.

† September 1921, page 8.

articles will also vary. As the distribution of expenditure dealt with in paragraphs 21 and 22 and in table XVII on page 100 is applicable only to the period 1921-22 during which the Family Budget Enquiry took place, the quantities consumed by the average family per mensem in 1921-22 have been valued at prices ruling in July 1914 in order to arrive at the proportionate expenditures in the basic or standard period (July 1914).^{*} This method does not give, strictly speaking, the present cost of the pre-war standard of living, but the pre-war cost of the present standard, the difference being treated as the increase in the cost of living.

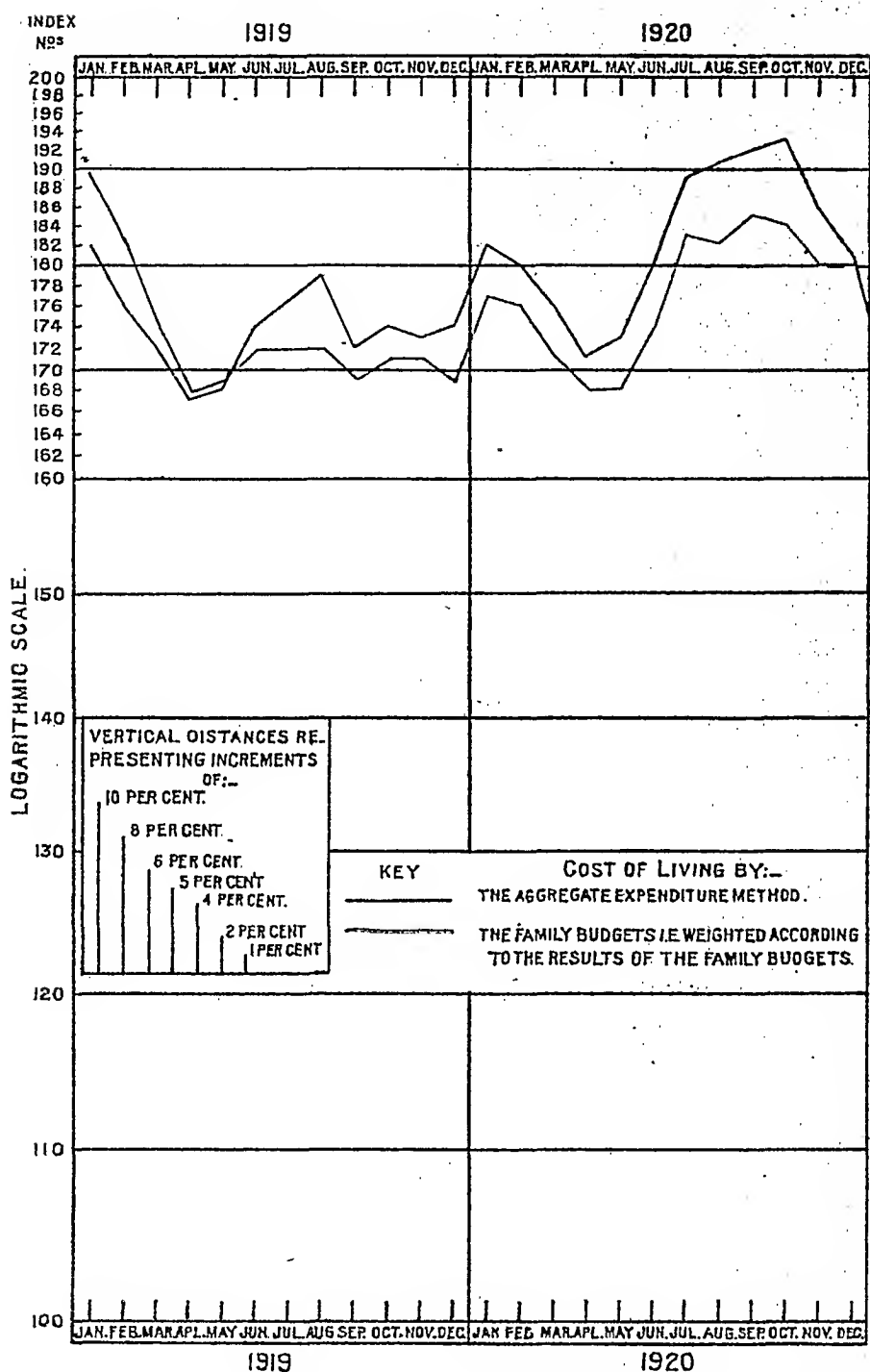
50 Again the articles in the family budgets are not identical with those in the cost of living index, those in the family budgets being in greater detail. Moreover, there is no miscellaneous group in the cost of living index published by the Labour Office. The exact prices of the articles included in this group not being available, it was assumed that the prices of these articles tended, on the whole, to move in the same direction, and approximately to the same extent as those included in the cost of living index. The groups in this index are articles of food (cereals, pulses, and 'other' articles), fuel and lighting, clothing, and house-rent. The proportionate expenditures obtained for the basic period (July 1914) on all the articles contained in the groups in the family budgets were, therefore, re-distributed among similar items in the same groups of the cost of living index. If, for example, the expenditure incurred by the average family with an income of Rs. 52 on cereals was Rs. 15, this expenditure was divided among the items contained in the cereal group of the cost of living index. Similarly, the expenditures on the various articles of clothing in the family budgets were distributed among the items of clothing in the cost of living index.

51. Table XVIII on pages 101-102 compares the proportionate expenditures in the basic period (July 1914) derived from the results of the Family Budget Enquiry with those used in the cost of living index. The cost of living index based on these weights (*i.e.*, proportionate expenditures in the basic period) has been worked out month by month for a period of about four years and compared with the published index. Chart No. VI illustrates the course of the two indexes. The maximum variation in any month between the two indexes over a long period (commencing from January 1919) is only 4.9 per cent. The effect of the errors in weights on the cost of living index is accordingly small. This is in accordance with statistical theory.[†] Errors in prices have much greater influence on a weighted average of

^{*} See U. K. *Labour Gazette*, September 1921, pages 452-454.

[†] A mathematical proof of this will be found in Professor A. L. Bowley's "*Elements of Statistics*", Chapter VIII, on Accuracy. "*Elements of Statistics*" Fourth Edition, page 184. (King and Co., London.)

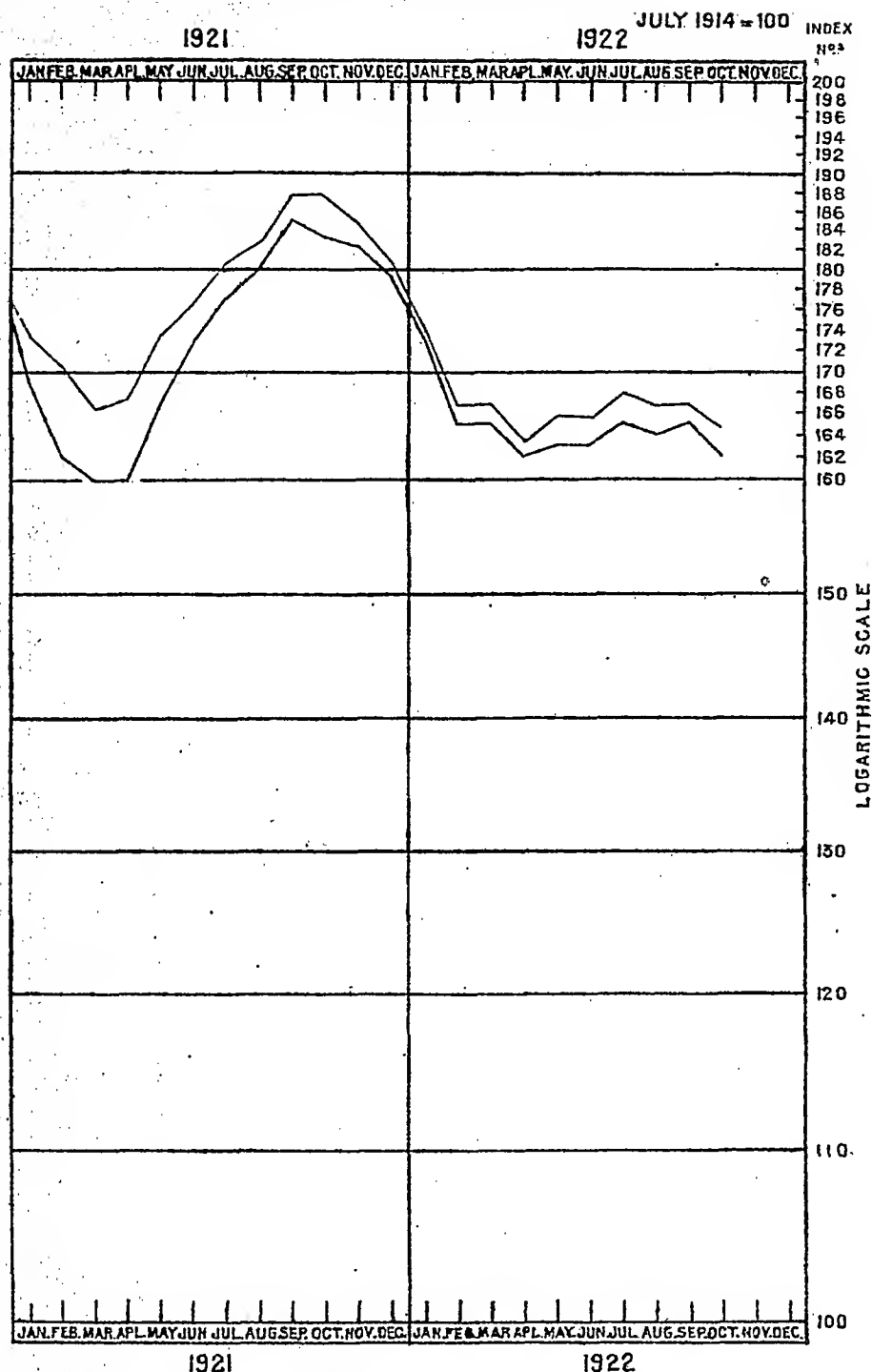
CHART N^o 6 COST OF LIVING IN BOMBAY



NOTES:- (1) THIS CHART IS

(2) This Chart is
the proportional
distances in
to any other re-

BY ALTERNATE METHODS.



BASED ON TABLE XIX

drawn on a logarithmic scale to show changes in the cost of living. Equal vertical this chart from any part of the diagram -present equal percentage increases.

price ratios than errors in weights. When once the weights have been reasonably estimated, provided the price ratios are not very unequal, the errors in weights can frequently be neglected. The following table shows the small extent of the change introduced by the adoption of widely different systems of weighting.* The averages 165·1, 166·7, 168·9, 186·3 and 181·8 derived by using these different systems of weighting are close together, the maximum variation being only 12·8 per cent. while the individual index numbers of prices range from 90 to 263 (100=July 1914).

Examples of the smallness of the change introduced by different systems of weighting.

General level of retail prices in July 1922 (July 1914=100).

Articles.	Prices in July 1922 expressed as percentages of prices in July 1914.	Weights derived from the aggregate expenditure method.	Weights derived from the family budget enquiry.	Rough weights (Numbers taken from table XVII and used as weights).	Arbitrary weights (taken at random).	Equal weights.
Rice	136	31·4	28·5	17·8	15	1
Wheat	154	9·4	4·9	3·0	20	1
Jowari	135	3·8	1·9	1·8	10	1
Bajri	184	2·1	5·7	5·3	2	1
Gram	179	3·1	0·9	1·1	5	1
Turdal	162	1·3	1·8	1·4	7	1
Gul	205	4·8	1·1	·6	6	1
Sugar	222	1·2	1·7	·9	3	1
Tea	127	0·1	2·4	·5	4	1
Salt	151	0·9	0·5	·4	1	1

* See page 19 of the 'Report on the Cost Living in Ireland' recently issued by the Irish Ministry of Economic Affairs. (Eason & Son, Ltd., Dublin, 1922.)

Articles.	Prices in July 1922 expressed as percentages of prices in July 1914.	Weights derived from the aggregate expenditure method.	Weights derived from the family budget enquiry.	Rough weights (Numbers taken from table XVII and used as weights).	Arbitrary weights (taken at random).	Equal weights.
Beef	198	0·7	0·7	·3	2	1
Mutton	231	1·1	5·4	2·9	5	1
Milk	191	10·3	3·4	1·8	7	1
Ghee	185	6·1	2·1	1·3	8	1
Potatoes	159	4·0	1·3	1·5	20	1
Onions	186	0·4	2·4	1·4	7	1
Cocoanut oil	90	1·0	4·0	·7	15	1
Kerosene oil	174	1·8	1·5	1·2	6	1
Firewood	162	3·0	7·2	5·5	4	1
Coal	197	0·1	0·1	0·1	18	1
Dhoties	263	1·3	2·7	1·3	30	1
Shirtings	257	1·3	1·6	0·9	20	1
T. Cloth	257	1·7	3·1	2·5	10	1
House-rent	165	9·1	15·1	7·7	20	1
Averages .. ..	....	165·1	166·7	168·9	186·3	181·8

SECTION VI.—SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS.

52. For convenience of reference the conclusions arrived at in this Enquiry are summarised as follows :—

(i) The results have been based on 3,076 working class budgets of which 2,473 are family budgets, and 603 single men's budgets. The information was collected between May 1921 and April 1922. (Paragraph 3.)

(ii) Of the budgets collected, 90·3 per cent. refer to Hindus, 6·2 per cent. to Mahomedans, and 1·8 per cent. to Christians. (Paragraph 4.)

(iii) Of the budgets 49·5 per cent. refer to cotton mill workers, 14·8 per cent. to Municipal workers, 12·2 per cent. to Dock labourers, 8·9 per cent. to Railway workers, and 7·9 per cent. to Engineering workers. (Paragraph 5.)

(iv) The extensive method of collecting the data was the method usually followed. Numerous observations were made, and the results were reduced to statistical form as far as possible. (Paragraph 7.)

(v) The intensive method, which necessitates a minute study of a working class family by some person or persons intimately acquainted with it, was also to a limited extent followed in this Enquiry. (Paragraph 8.)

(vi) Representative budgets have been constructed to show what families normally spend on different items. (Paragraph 9.)

(vii) The average working class family in the city of Bombay consists of 4·2 persons, namely, 1·1 men, 1·1 women and 2·0 children, exclusive of 6 dependents living outside Bombay. (Paragraph 12.)

(viii) The so-called normal family of 5 persons (1 man, 1 woman and 3 children) cannot be taken as the representative family in the city of Bombay. (Paragraph 14.)

(ix) The monthly income of the family, based on the family budgets tabulated—2,473 in number—is Rs. 52-4-6 (17s. 5d. per week). The average earnings per month for earning men in these budgets are Rs. 42-5-7 (14s. 1d. per week) and, if the single men's budgets (603) be included, the earnings are Rs. 42-9-6 (14s. 3d. per week) for earning women Rs. 16-11-6 (5s. 7d. per week) and for earning children Rs. 13-13-5 (4s. 7d. per week). (Paragraph 15.)

(x) These average earnings should not be regarded as representing the average of *all* working class incomes but only of the budgets collected. (Paragraph 16.)

(xi) The income of 75 per cent. of the families for which budgets have been tabulated ranges from Rs. 40 to Rs. 70 per mensem. (Paragraph 15.)

(xii) The annual per capita income is Rs. 149-6-0. (Paragraph 15.)

(xiii) In every 100 families there were 154 wage-earners of whom 104 were men, 42 women and 8 children. (Paragraph 18).

(xiv) The expenditure of the family is best studied from an analysis of the expenditure on necessities, decencies, and luxuries. (Paragraph 19.)

(xv) The standard of comfort is not high. The necessities for efficiency are not as great as they ought to be. (Paragraph 20.)

(xvi) The standard of living may not necessarily improve in proportion to an increase in wages as the increase in wages may mean actually less time spent at work. (Paragraph 20.)

(xvii) The percentage expenditure on the main groups when the budgets were collected was as follows:—

Food	..	56·8	per cent.
Fuel and lighting	..	7·4	„
Clothing	..	9·6	„
House-rent	..	7·7	„
Miscellaneous expenditure	..	18·5	„

Total .. 100·0 (Paragraph 21.)

(xviii) More than half of the expenditure of the family is spent on food. (Paragraph 22.)

(xix) The greater the earnings the smaller the percentage of those earnings spent on food. (Paragraph 23.)

(xx) The percentage expenditure on cereals tends to decrease and that on other food to increase with the income. (Paragraph 23.)

(xxi) The proportionate percentage expenditure on food is nearly the same as in Italy and Argentina but less than that in the more industrially advanced countries, such as the United States and the United Kingdom. The proportionate percentage expenditure is, however, below that of the East Indies (for East Indians only in Trinidad), Egypt and China. (Paragraph 24.)

(xxii) In the diet of the Bombay working classes the expenditure on food-grains (cereals and pulses) predominates and forms 60·2 per cent. of the total food expenditure, while animal food forms an insignificant portion being only 5·5 per cent. of the total monthly earnings as against 17·4 per cent. of the United Kingdom Enquiry of 1904. (Paragraph 25.)

(xxiii) The quantity of cereals consumed by the industrial workers in Bombay compares favourably with the maximum prescribed by the Bombay Famine Code. It falls, however, below the scale prescribed for jails. (Paragraph 27.)

(xxiv) The family budgets, however, include other articles of comparatively high nutritive value, such as sugar, sweetmeats, and refreshments and other articles which do not enter into either the Famine or Jail diets. (Paragraph 27.)

(xxv) Rice is the staple food of the working classes, and enters into the diet of 99 per cent. of the family budgets. Bajri is consumed by 55·6 per cent. of the families, mutton by 65·8 per cent. and beef only by 5·5 per cent. (Paragraph 28.)

(xxvi) The diet, it will be seen, is predominantly vegetarian. About 30 per cent. are strictly vegetarian and do not eat meat. (Paragraph 28.)

(xxvii) The expenditure on fuel and lighting is chiefly on wood and kerosene. There is no expenditure on gas and electricity. (Paragraph 29.)

(xxviii) The expenditure on clothing is low as compared with other countries being on the 1921-22 expenditure 9·6 per cent. of the total expenditure. This corresponds in the pre-war period to an expenditure of a little over 7 per cent. (Paragraphs 24 and 30.)

(xxix) The predominant range of monthly rent for working class tenements is from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 5-8 for single rooms and for double rooms Rs. 7 to Rs. 10. (Paragraph 32.)

(xxx) About 97 per cent. of the working class families live in single rooms. Seventy per cent. of the total tenements in Bombay consist of one room only and 14 per cent. of two rooms; 66 per cent. of the population live in one room; and 14 per cent. in two-roomed tenements. The average number of persons per one-roomed tenement is 4·03 and in two-roomed tenements 2·11. (Paragraph 33.)

(xxxi) The number of rooms per family is one as against two rooms in France and Belgium, three in Germany, and even four or five in England and Wales and the United States. (Paragraph 33.)

(xxxii) The question of housing leaves much to be desired, but is receiving the closest attention by Government and local authorities. (Paragraph 36.)

(xxxiii) It is estimated that, if four occupants per tenement including children are taken, the Development Directorate alone by 1929 will have completed 50,000 tenements or accommodation for nearly 17 per cent. of the present total population of Bombay city. (Paragraph 36.)

(xxxiv) The expenditure on education is only Re. 0-2-11 per mensem. Out of 2,473 families 21 per cent. spent on this account

and the average expenditure of those who spent on education is Re. 0-13-10. The percentage of illiteracy is high—76. (Paragraphs 37 and 38.)

(xxxv) In order to improve the worker, more and better education is required. The adult, however, especially the woman, cannot be neglected until there is a sufficiency of schools. (Paragraph 41.)

(xxxvi) It has been extremely difficult to collect accurate data of expenditure on liquor. Investigators estimate that at least 8 to 10 per cent. of the income of those families, whose members drink, is spent on this account. Women workers with certain exceptions do not drink. (Paragraph 42.)

(xxxvii) Approximately 47 per cent. of the families are shown to be in debt to money lenders. The average indebtedness extends to an equivalent of two and a half months' earnings, and the usual charge is one anna in the rupee per month or 75 per cent. per annum, a rate which is not infrequently exceeded. (Paragraph 44.)

(xxxviii) The average expenditure on each marriage is Rs. 214, on each funeral Rs. 35, and on festivals and anniversaries together Rs. 18 per annum. This occasional expenditure, especially among an illiterate population, results in considerable indebtedness. (Paragraph 45.)

(xxxix) Single men in Bombay are able to remit a larger sum of money to their villages each month than family men. The average figure for all incomes amounts to 26·2 per cent. of the monthly income as against 3·2 per cent. in the case of the family in Bombay. (Paragraph 46.)

(xl) The single man spends more on liquor, tobacco and betelnut than does the man living with his family. Although he is able to remit more upcountry his credit is not so good as the family man's. (Paragraphs 46 and 47.)

(xli) Of the total families 37·2 per cent. purchase on credit, 33·8 per cent. on a cash basis and 29 per cent. on both a cash and a credit basis. (Paragraph 47.)

(xlii) The prices given in the budgets agree in the long run with those published monthly in the cost of living index. (Paragraph 47.)

(xliii) The cost of living index weighted on the aggregate expenditure method* does not differ appreciably from the index calculated on the weights arrived at from the family budgets. This is in accordance with statistical theory. (Paragraph 51.)

* *Labour Gazette*, September 1921, page 8.

52. The very extensive and detailed information, which has now been brought together, will be further scrutinised from time to time by the collection of additional budgets, not merely in Bombay but in other industrial centres of the Presidency. It need hardly be said that the work of collecting and examining the budgets has been approached in a spirit of modesty and of fairness and with a confession of the limitations of such an Enquiry.

53. In conclusion, I should like to express my obligations and pay tribute to those whose assistance has been invaluable throughout this investigation including the Honorary Correspondents and the staff (both investigating and clerical) of the Labour Office and also the Commissioner of Excise, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Director of Agriculture, the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, and the Principal Medical and Health Officer, G. I. P. Railway.

Acknowledgment is also due to the printers of the volume and coloured charts, without whose energetic assistance the production of the volume in so short a time would have been impossible.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director.

The Labour Office, Secretariat, Bombay.

December 1922.

TABLE

AVERAGE INCOME AND GROUP

(All

	LIMITS OF		
	Below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.
Number of budgets	68	272	834
Percentage of total number of budgets ..	2·7	11·0	33·7
Average number of persons living in the family	3·7	3·8	3·9
Average number of children living in the family	1·7	1·8	1·8
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Average monthly income of men ..	25 9 4	31 14 5	34 4 4
Average monthly income of women ..	0 2 7	2 12 7	9 15 6
Average monthly income of children ..	....	0 6 2	0 5 9
Average monthly income of the family ..	25 11 11	35 1 2	44 9 7
	Average		
Food.			
Cereals	9 4 7	12 7 9	13 6 10
Pulses	0 13 11	1 0 4	1 1 8
Other food	5 13 10	6 13 4	8 14 11
Total Food ..	16 0 4	20 5 5	23 7 5
Fuel and lighting ..	2 7 9	2 11 11	3 4 4

I.

EXPENDITURE OF FAMILIES (IN RUPEES).

Budgets.)

MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME.

Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80.	Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90.	Rs. 90 and over.	All incomes.
539	484	167	70	39	2,473
21·8	19·6	6·8	2·8	1·6	100·0
4·3	4·3	4·8	5·1	5·0	4·2
2·1	2·0	2·3	2·5	2·3	2·0
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
46 8 9	53 13 1	63 1 9	73 0 11	86 12 3	44 2 4
5 4 7	6 14 8	7 2 5	8 4 4	9 1 5	7 0 7
1 4 1	1 11 6	2 12 6	2 7 7	4 2 6	1 1 7
53 1 5	62 7 3	73 0 8	83 12 10	100 0 2	52 4 6

group expenditure.

15 13 0	16 12 10	19 7 8	21 0 8	23 4 6	15 2 8
1 3 3	1 4 10	1 9 1	1 12 2	2 2 1	1 3 5
10 10 7	12 14 11	16 7 6	18 11 5	24 6 10	10 12 10
27 10 10	31 0 7	37 8 3	41 8 3	49 13 5	27 2 11
3 10 11	3 12 8	4 7 8	4 5 6	5 1 9	3 8 4

TABLE

				LIMITS OF		
				Below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.
				Average		
CLOTHING.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Men's	..	..	..	0 15 11	1 3 5	1 6 11
Women's	..	..	..	1 0 7	1 4 0	1 5 10
Children's	..	..	..	0 5 2	0 5 11	0 7 2
Shoes and sandals	..	..	..	0 0 10	0 1 7	0 2 7
Bedding	..	..	..	0 3 4	0 3 5	0 8 2
Total Clothing				2 9 10	3 2 4	3 14 8
House-rent				2 2 5	2 15 7	3 0 5
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Liquor	..	..	..	1 4 5	1 2 3	1 12 9
Tobacco and pansupari (betelnut)	..	..	..	1 6 2	1 14 11	2 8 11
Interest on debts	..	..	..	0 15 10	0 9 4	1 4 1
Others	..	..	..	1 9 5	1 10 1	2 0 1
Total Miscellaneous				5 3 10	5 4 7	7 9 10
Total Monthly expenditure				28 8 2	34 7 10	41 4 8
Balance of income over expenditure				- 2 12 3	0 9 4	3 4 11
Balance expressed as percentage of family income				- 10.6	1.6	7.4
(a)						
Average number of dependents living away from the family				0.1	0.3	0.5
Average monthly remittance to dependents				0 1 4	0 5 2	1 1 3
Remittance expressed as percentage of family income				0.3	0.9	2.4

(a) Almost all the dependents shown here are only partial dependents as

I—*contd.*

MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME.

Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80.	Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90.	Rs. 90 and over	All incomes.
--------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------	--------------

group expenditure—*contd.*

Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1 12 1	2 0 4	2 8 7	2 11 1	3 10 10	1 11 8
1 9 5	1 11 7	2 0 9	2 4 7	2 9 6	1 8 10
0 10 10	0 10 7	0 13 3	0 14 9	1 0 1	0 9 2
0 3 2	0 3 11	0 5 4	0 6 8	0 7 2	0 3 2
0 10 6	0 10 6	0 12 3	0 12 9	0 12 7	0 9 0
4 14 0	5 4 11	6 8 2	7 1 10	8 8 2	4 9 10
4 1 2	4 1 9	4 15 9	5 12 5	6 6 0	3 11 3
1 14 2	2 7 2	2 12 5	3 3 4	3 1 6	1 15 9
2 10 6	2 14 10	3 0 11	3 2 8	3 6 11	2 9 10
1 0 7	1 13 11	1 10 9	2 5 1	2 11 5	1 5 3
3 3 10	4 2 10	4 10 0	4 12 10	5 10 9	2 15 3
8 13 1	11 6 9	12 2 1	13 7 11	14 14 7	8 14 1
49 2 0	55 10 8	65 9 11	72 3 11	84 11 11	47 14 5
3 15 5	6 12 7	7 6 9	11 8 11	15 4 3	4 6 1
7·5	10·9	10·2	13·8	15·3	8·4
0·5	1·0	0·9	1·0	1·1	0·6
1 8 0	3 2 3	2 15 11	3 6 1	3 2 9	1 11 1
2·8	5·0	4·1	4·0	3·2	3·2

they themselves earn something by working on the lands in the village.

Average income and group expenditure (in rupees)

	LIMITS		
	Below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.
	12	96	202
Number of budgets	Rs. a. p. 27 4 9	Rs. a. p. 35 4 11	Rs. a. p. 43 5 5
Average monthly income of the family ..	AVERAGE		
Food :—	12 2 8	13 7 5	15 7 10
Cereals	0 14 1	0 14 5	0 14 9
Pulses	5 2 11	6 5 0	8 0 0
Other food	18 3 8	20 10 10	24 6 7
Total Food	2 10 8	2 11 6	3 4 3
Fuel and lighting	2 5 8	3 3 7	3 14 2
Clothing	3 9 7	3 6 8	3 12 4
House-rent	0 14 5	1 2 6	1 14 7
Miscellaneous :—	1 4 5	1 14 11	2 10 4
Liquor	0 4 6	0 6 1	0 6 10
Tobacco and pansupari (betelnut)	0 12 11	0 15 7	1 8 2
Interest on debts	3 4 3	4 7 1	6 7 11
Others			
Total Miscellaneous	30 1 10	34 7 8	41 13 3
Total Monthly Expenditure	—2 13 1	0 13 3	1 8 2
Balance of income over expenditure ..	—10 3	2 4	3 5
Balance of income expressed as per- centage of family income ..			

Note.—Scavengers' budgets have been

II.

of families of husband, wife and two children.

OF MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME.

Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80.	Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90.	Rs. 90 and over	All incomes.
141	99	28	19	(5)	597
Rs. a. p. 52 14 2	Rs. a. p. 61 10 6	Rs. a. p. 72 5 2	Rs. a. p. 82 8 3	Rs. a. p. 97 12 10	Rs. a. p. 47 2 2

GROUP EXPENDITURE.

16 5 5	16 15 3	16 15 10	18 0 0	Not sufficiently represent- ed.	15 11 1
1 0 7	1 2 8	1 5 6	1 10 7		1 0 6
9 15 9	12 7 0	16 2 6	19 3 11		9 9 10
27 5 9	30 8 11	34 7 10	38 44 6		26 5 5
3 10 9	3 15 8	4 7 10	4 12 4		3 7 9
4 5 0	4 11 9	5 6 9	6 8 5		4 2 4
4 2 8	4 8 11	4 15 1	7 5 9		4 1 8
2 2 10	2 6 3	3 5 2	3 8 3		2 0 6
2 15 2	2 15 5	3 2 0	3 2 3		2 10 8
0 11 5	1 0 6	1 5 9	1 8 5		0 10 7
3 7 2	4 4 1	6 3 10	8 2 11		2 12 0
9 4 7	10 10 3	14 0 9	16 5 10		8 1 9
48 12 9	54 7 6	63 6 3	73 14 10	....	46 2 11
4 1 5	7 3 0	8 14 11	8 9 5	....	0 15 3
7·7	11·7	12·4	10·4	....	2·0

excluded from this classification.

TABLE
PERCENTAGE EXPEN
(All

				LIMITS OF		
				Below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.
Average number of persons living in the family				3.7	3.8	3.9
Average monthly family income ..				Rs. a. p. 25 11 11	Rs. a. p. 35 1 2	Rs. a. p. 44 9 7
				Group		
Food.						
Cereals				(a) 32.6	36.2	32.5
Pulses				3.0	3.0	2.7
Other food				(a) 20.6	19.8	21.6
Total Food ..				(a) 56.2	59.0	56.8
Fuel and lighting ..				8.7	8.0	7.9
Clothing.						
Men's				3.5	3.5	3.5
Women's				3.7	3.6	3.3
Children's				1.1	1.1	1.1
Shoes and sandals .. ..				.2	.3	.4
Bedding .. ..				.7	.6	1.2
Total Clothing ..				9.2	9.1	9.5
House-rent ..				7.5	8.6	7.3

(a) When scavengers' budgets are excluded the percentage expenditure on cereals is 38.1, on other
(b) The greater percentage expenditure on food is due to the larger number of persons in the

III.

DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES ON GROUPS.

Budgets.)

MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME.

Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80.	Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90.	Rs. 90 and over.	All incomes.
4·3	4·3	4·8	5·1	5·0	4·2
Rs. a. p. 53 1 5	Rs. a. p. 62 7 3	Rs. a. p. 73 0 8	Rs. a. p. 83 12 10	Rs. a. p. 100 0 2	Rs. a. p. 52 4 6

percentage expenditure.

32·2	30·2	29·7	29·1	27·5	31·7
2·4	2·3	2·4	2·4	2·5	2·5
21·7	23·3	25·1	25·9	28·8	22·6
56·3	55·8	(b) 57·2	(b) 57·4	(b) 58·8	56·8
7·5	6·8	6·8	6·0	6·0	7·4
3·6	3·6	3·9	3·7	4·4	3·6
3·2	3·1	3·1	3·2	3·1	3·2
1·4	1·2	1·2	1·3	1·2	1·2
·4	·4	·5	·6	·5	·4
1·3	1·2	1·2	1·1	·9	1·2
9·9	9·5	9·9	9·9	10·1	9·6
8·3	7·4	7·6	8·0	7·5	7·7

food 18·7 and on total food 60·4. *Vide* paragraph 22.

family. When the size of the family is constant the results are as given in table IV.

TABLE

	LIMITS OF		
	Below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.
Group			
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Liquor	4·5	3·3	4·4
Tobacco and pansupari (betelnut) ..	4·9	5·6	6·2
Interest on debts	3·5	1·7	3·0
Others	5·5	4·7	4·9
Total Miscellaneous ..	(c) 18·4	15·3	18·5
Total Monthly expenditure ..	100·0	100·0	100·0

(c) When scavengers' budgets are excluded the percentage

III—*contd.*

MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME.

Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80.	Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90.	Rs. 90 and over.	All incomes.
--------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------	--------------

percentage expenditure—*contd.*

3·8	4·4	4·2	4·5	3·6	4·1
5·4	5·2	4·7	4·4	4·0	5·4
2·1	3·4	2·5	3·2	3·2	2·8
6·7	7·5	7·1	6·6	6·8	6·2
18·0	20·5	18·5	18·7	17·6	18·5
100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

expenditure on "Miscellaneous" is 11·0. *Vide* paragraph 22.

TABLE

Percentage expenditure on groups for

	LIMITS		
	Below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Number of budgets	12	96	202
Average monthly family income ..	27 4 9	35 4 11	43 5 5
	GROUP		
Food :—			
Cereals	40·4	39·1	37·1
Pulses	2·9	2·6	2·2
Other food	17·2	18·3	19·1
Total Food ..	60·5	60·0	58·4
Fuel and lighting	8·9	7·9	7·8
Clothing	7·8	9·3	9·3
House-rent	12·0	9·9	9·0
Miscellaneous :—			
Liquor	3·0	3·4	4·6
Tobacco and pansupari (betelnut) ..	4·2	5·6	6·3
Interest on debts	0·9	1·1	1·0
Others	2·7	2·8	3·6
Total Miscellaneous ..	10·8	12·9	15·5
Total Monthly Expenditure ..	100·0	100·0	100·0

Note :—Scavengers' budgets have been

IV.

families of husband, wife and two children.

OF MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME.

Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80.	Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90.	Rs. 90 and over.	All incomes.
141	99	28	19	(5)	597
Rs. a. p. 52 14 2	Rs. a. p. 61 10 6	Rs. a. p. 72 5 2	Rs. a. p. 82 8 3	Rs. a. p. 97 12 10	Rs. a. p. 47 2 2

PERCENTAGE EXPENDITURE.

33.5	31.1	26.8	24.4		34.0
2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2		2.2
20.5	22.8	25.5	26.0		20.8
56.1	56.1	54.4	52.6		57.0
7.5	7.3	7.1	6.5	Not suffi- ciently repre- sented.	7.5
8.9	8.7	8.6	8.8		9.0
8.5	8.4	7.8	10.0		8.9
4.5	4.4	5.2	4.7		4.4
6.0	5.4	4.9	4.2		5.8
1.4	1.9	2.2	2.1		1.4
7.1	7.8	9.8	11.1		6.0
19.0	19.5	22.1	22.1		17.6
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0

excluded from this classification.

TABLE
DETAILED FOOD EXPEN

(AU)

				LIMITS OF		
				Below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.
Number of budgets				68	27	834
Average monthly family income				Rs. a. p. 25 11 11	Rs. a. p. 35 1 2	Rs. a. p. 44 9 7
Average number of persons living in the family				3.7	3.8	3.9
				Average		
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rice .. .. .	..	..	..	5 1 3	7 6 8	7 4 4
Patni .. .. .	..	..	..	0 3 8	0 15 6	0 15 9
Wheat .. .. .	..	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 3	1 2 9
Wheat—flour .. .. .	..	..	..	0 10 10	0 5 0	0 7 3
Jowari .. .. .	..	..	..	0 6 0	0 10 5	0 11 2
Bajri .. .. .	..	..	..	2 5 8	2 7 11	2 10 10
Other cereals .. .. .	..	..	..	0 1 2	0 2 0	0 2 9
Gram and other pulses .. .. .	..	..	..	0 13 11	1 0 4	1 1 8
Sugar (raw) .. .. .	..	..	..	0 1 11	0 2 7	0 3 6
Sugar (refined) .. .. .	..	..	..	0 1 5	0 2 11	0 4 5
Tea .. .. .	..	..	..	0 0 7	0 1 4	0 1 11
Sweetmeats .. .. .	..	..	..	0 1 4	0 1 2	0 1 10
Fish .. .. .	..	..	..	1 4 7	0 13 11	1 2 10

The variations between the income classes in the expenditure on different

V.

DITURE OF FAMILIES (IN RUPEES).

Budgets.)

MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME.

Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80.	Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90.	Rs. 90 and over.	All incomes.
539	484	167	70	39	2,473
Rs. a. p. 53 1 5	Rs. a. p. 62 7 3	Rs. a. p. 73 0 8	Rs. a. p. 83 12 10	Rs. a. p. 100 0 2	Rs. a. p. 52 4 6
4·3	4·3	4·8	5·1	5·0	4·2

detailed expenditure.*

Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
9 0 6	9 8 3	11 2 6	11 12 5	14 4 7	8 8 9
1 7 10	1 0 8	1 3 6	1 4 1	2 1 7	1 2 0
1 6 1	2 0 4	2 3 1	3 1 9	3 2 9	1 7 2
0 7 0	0 6 11	0 9 0	0 6 4	0 11 10	0 7 2
0 14 5	1 1 8	1 5 8	1 4 4	1 1 4	0 14 0
2 6 5	2 6 5	2 12 11	2 15 11	1 7 10	2 8 6
0 2 9	0 4 7	0 3 0	0 3 10	0 6 7	0 3 1
1 3 3	1 4 10	1 9 1	1 12 2	2 2 1	1 3 5
0 4 6	0 5 4	0 8 11	0 6 9	0 5 2	0 4 5
0 7 11	0 9 8	0 12 4	0 15 7	1 7 4	0 7 1
0 3 9	0 5 0	0 6 3	0 6 11	0 9 5	0 3 5
0 1 11	0 2 1	0 4 9	0 4 7	0 5 9	0 2 2
1 5 11	1 10 3	1 11 3	1 6 1	2 10 8	1 5 6

articles of food are partly due to differences in caste. *Vide* paragraph 25.

TABLE

				LIMITS OF		
				Below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.
				Average		
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Beef	..	..	..	0 1 6	0 0 7	0 3 10
Mutton	..	..	..	0 9 9	0 13 9	1 1 3
Milk	..	..	..	0 3 1	0 6 7	0 7 10
Ghee	..	..	..	0 4 6	0 3 10	0 5 10
Salt	..	..	..	0 2 2	0 2 5	0 2 6
Condiments and spices	..	..	..	0 8 1	0 9 10	0 11 1
Vegetables and fruits	..	..	..	1 2 2	1 2 5	1 3 9
Cocoanut oil	..	..	..	0 3 2	0 4 8	0 4 7
Gingily oil	..	..	..	0 3 0	0 5 6	0 7 1
Other oils	..	..	..	0 2 5	0 0 7	0 1 8
Refreshments	..	..	..	0 12 2	1 5 1	1 14 9
Other food	..	..	..	..	0 0 2	0 0 3
Total Expenditure on food				16 0 4	20 5 5	23 7 5
Total Expenditure on all items				28 8 2	34 7 10	41 4 8
Food expenditure expressed as percentage of total expenditure				(b) 56·2	59·0	56·8

(a) The variations between the income classes in the expenditure on different articles of food are

(b) When scavengers' budgets are excluded the percentage expenditure on total food is 60·4. *Vide*

(c) The greater percentage expenditure on food is due to the larger number of persons in the

V—contd.

MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME.

Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80.	Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90.	Rs. 90 and over.	All incomes.
--------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------	--------------

(a)

detailed expenditure—contd.

Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
0 1 6	0 1 7	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 0 10	0 2 4
1 4 2	1 12 0	2 2 0	2 11 4	3 4 2	1 5 10
0 14 6	1 2 9	1 9 10	2 1 4	3 2 0	0 13 9
0 9 8	0 12 7	1 5 9	1 10 7	2 7 3	0 9 11
0 3 3	0 3 5	0 4 1	0 4 0	0 4 4	0 3 0
0 12 3	0 14 0	1 2 11	1 4 8	1 12 7	0 12 9
1 6 1	1 10 1	1 13 6	2 6 5	2 13 4	1 6 11
0 6 1	0 6 7	0 5 10	0 4 9	0 5 3	0 5 4
0 7 5	0 8 7	0 12 3	0 15 11	1 3 4	0 7 11
0 1 6	0 3 3	0 3 0	0 1 11	0 1 8	0 1 11
1 15 5	2 2 7	2 12 11	3 3 5	3 6 8	2 0 0
0 0 9	0 1 2	0 0 11	0 0 2	0 3 1	0 0 7
27 10 10	31 0 7	37 8 3	41 8 3	49 13 5	27 2 11
49 2 0	55 10 8	65 9 11	72 3 11	84 11 11	47 14 5
56·3	55·8	(c) 57·2	(c) 57·4	(c) 58·8	56·8

partly due to differences in caste. Vide paragraph 25.

paragraph 22.

family. When the size of the family is constant the results are as given in table IV.

TABLE

DETAILED PERCENTAGE

(All

				LIMITS OF		
				Below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.
Number of budgets	..	..	..	68	272	834
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Average monthly family income	..	..	..	25 11 11	35 1 2	44 9 7
Average number of persons living in the family	..	..	..	3·7	3·8	3·9
				Detailed		
Rice	..	..	..	17·8	21·5	17·6
Patni	..	..	..	0·8	2·8	2·4
Wheat	..	..	..	1·7	1·5	2·8
Wheat-flour	..	..	..	2·4	0·9	1·1
Jowari	..	..	..	1·3	1·9	1·7
Bajri	..	..	..	8·3	7·2	6·5
Other cereals	..	..	..	0·3	0·4	0·4
Gram and other pulses	..	..	..	3·0	3·0	2·7
Sugar (raw)	..	..	..	0·4	0·5	0·5
Sugar (refined)	..	..	..	0·3	0·5	0·7
Tea	..	..	..	0·1	0·2	0·3
Sweetmeats	..	..	..	0·3	0·2	0·3
Fish	..	..	..	4·5	2·5	2·8
Beef	..	..	..	0·3	0·1	0·6

*The variations between the income classes in the percentage expenditure on

VI.

EXPENDITURE OF FAMILIES ON FOOD.

Budgets.)

MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME.

Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80.	Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90.	Rs. 90 and over.	All incomes.
539	484	167	70	39	2,473
Rs. a. p. 53 1 5	Rs. a. p. 62 7 3	Rs. a. p. 73 0 8	Rs. a. p. 83 12 10	Rs. a. p. 100 0 2	Rs. a. p. 52 4 6
4.3	4.3	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.2

percentage expenditure.*

18.4	17.1	17.0	16.3	16.9	17.8
3.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.5	2.4
2.8	3.6	3.3	4.3	3.7	3.0
0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.9
1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.8
4.9	4.3	4.3	4.1	1.8	5.3
0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6
1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.7	0.9
0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4
0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
2.8	3.0	2.6	1.9	3.2	2.8
0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3

different articles of food are partly due to differences in caste. *Vide* paragraph 25.

TABLE
DETAILED PERCENTAGE

(All

				LIMITS OF		
				Below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.
				Detailed		
Mutton	..	..	..	2·1	2·5	2·6
Milk	..	..	..	0·7	1·2	1·2
Ghee	..	..	..	1·0	0·7	0·9
Salt	..	..	..	0·5	0·4	0·4
Condiments and spices	..	..	..	1·8	1·8	1·7
Vegetables and fruits	..	..	..	4·0	3·3	2·9
Cocoanut oil	..	..	..	0·7	0·9	0·7
Gingily oil	..	..	..	0·7	1·0	1·1
Other oils	..	..	..	0·5	0·1	0·2
Refreshments	..	..	..	2·7	3·9	4·7
Other food	..	..	..	....	....	....
Food expenditure expressed as percent- age of total expenditure ..				†56·2	59·0	56·8

* The variations between the income classes in the percentage expenditure on different articles

† When scavenger's budgets are excluded the percentage expenditure on total food is 60·4.

‡ The greater percentage expenditure on food is due to the larger number of persons in the

VI—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE OF FAMILIES ON FOOD.

Budgets.)

MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME.

Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80.	Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90.	Rs. 90 and over.	All incomes.
--------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------	--------------

percentage expenditure*—*contd.*

2.6	3.1	3.2	3.8	3.8	2.9
1.8	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.7	1.8
1.2	1.4	2.1	2.3	2.9	1.3
0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.7
2.8	2.9	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.0
0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7
0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.0
0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
4.0	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.0	4.2
0.1	0.1	0.1	....	0.2	0.1
56.3	55.8	57.2	57.4	58.8	56.8

of food are partly due to differences in caste. *Vide* para. 25.*Vide* para. 22.

family. When the size of the family is constant the results are as given in table IV.

TABLE
QUANTITY OF FOOD

(In local weights

(All

	LIMITS OF		
	Below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.
Number of budgets	68	272	834
Average monthly family income ..	Rs. a. p. 25 11 11	Rs. a. p. 35 1 2	Rs. a. p. 44 9 7
Average number of persons living in the family	3·7	3·8	3·9
	Quan		
	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.
Rice	8·5	13·1	12·3
Patni	0·4	1·6	1·6
Wheat	0·9	0·7	1·8
Wheat-flour	1·0	0·4	0·6
Jowari	0·6	1·0	1·2
Bajri	4·0	4·3	4·0
Other cereals	0·2	0·2	0·3
Gram and other pulses	1·3	1·4	1·6
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Sugar (raw)	0·6	0·9	1·2
Sugar (refined)	0·3	0·8	1·1

Note.—1 paylee=4 seers by measure ; 1 Bombay seer by weight=28 tolas ; 1 lb.=32 tolas. The conversion into lbs. see Appendix B.

VII.

CONSUMED BY FAMILIES.

and measures.)

Budgets.)

MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME.

Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80.	Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90.	Rs. 90 and over.	All incomes.
539	484	167	70	39	2,473
Rs. a. p. 53 1 5	Rs. a. p. 62 7 3	Rs. a. p. 73 0 8	Rs. a. p. 83 12 10	Rs. a. p. 100 0 2	Rs. a. p. 52 4 6
4·3	4·3	4·8	5·1	5·0	4·2

tity.

Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.
15·3	15·6	17·9	18·9	20·9	14·3
2·5	1·7	1·9	1·8	3·5	1·8
1·9	3·0	3·1	4·5	4·8	2·1
0·5	0·6	0·8	0·5	0·9	0·6
1·5	1·8	2·1	1·8	1·7	1·4
4·1	4·0	4·5	4·5	2·3	4·1
0·2	0·4	0·3	0·3	0·7	0·3
1·7	1·7	2·0	2·4	2·9	1·7
Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
1·5	1·7	2·7	2·1	1·4	1·4
2·1	2·6	3·4	4·7	6·6	1·9

quantity figures in the above table are given in Bombay local weights and measures. For rates of

TABLE
 QUANTITY OF FOOD
(In local weights

(All

				LIMITS OF		
				Below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.
				Quan		
				Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Tea	..	..	..	0·1	0·1	0·2
Beef	..	..	..	0·2	0·1	0·7
Mutton	..	..	..	1·3	1·5	2·3
				Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Milk	..	..	..	0·7	1·4	1·5
Ghee	..	..	..	0·4	0·3	0·4
Salt	..	..	..	2·8	3·1	3·4
Cocoanut oil	..	..	..	0·7	1·0	1·0
Gingily oil	..	..	..	0·6	1·2	1·5
Other oils	..	..	..	0·6	0·1	0·3

Note.—1 paylee=4 seers by measure; 1 Bombay seer by weight=28 tolas; 1 lb.=30 tolas of conversion into lbs. see Appendix B.

VII—*contd.*

CONSUMED BY FAMILIES.

and measures.)

Budgets.)

MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME.

Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80.	Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90.	Rs. 90 and over.	All incomes.
--------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------	--------------

tity—*contd.*

Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
0·4	0·4	0·6	0·7	0·8	0·3
0·3	0·4	0·7	0·5	0·1	0·4
2·6	3·4	4·8	5·2	7·3	2·8
Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
2·8	3·6	5·1	5·5	9·5	2·7
0·7	0·9	1·5	2·1	2·8	0·7
3·9	4·2	4·6	5·1	5·4	3·8
1·4	1·5	1·4	1·2	1·3	1·2
1·6	1·8	2·5	3·2	3·6	1·7
0·3	0·7	0·6	0·4	0·3	0·4

The quantity figures in the above table are given in Bombay local weights and measures. For rates

TABLE
QUANTITY OF FOOD
(All

			LIMITS OF		
			Below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.
Number of budgets	..	..	68	272	834
Average monthly family income	..	..	Rs. a. p. 11 11	Rs. a. p. 35 1 2	Rs. a. p. 44 9 7
Average number of persons living in the family	..	..	3·7	3·8	3·9
			Quan		
			Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Rice	..	..	46·6	71·9	67·5
Patni	..	..	2·1	8·4	8·4
Wheat	..	..	4·8	3·7	9·6
Wheat-flour	..	..	4·0	1·6	2·4
Jowari	..	..	3·2	5·3	6·4
Bajri	..	..	20·3	21·8	20·3
Other cereals	..	..	0·8	0·8	1·2
Gram and other pulses	..	..	6·9	7·5	8·5
Sugar (raw)	..	..	0·4	0·6	0·9
Sugar (refined)	..	..	0·2	0·6	0·8
Tea	..	..	0·1	0·1	0·2
Beet	..	..	0·2	0·1	0·7
Mutton	..	..	1·3	1·5	2·3
Milk	..	..	1·0	2·0	2·2

Note.—1 lb=39 tolas ; 1 standard seer=80 tolas. The rates adopted for the conversion of local December 1921 when the budgets were collected. The rates of conversion are given in Appendix B.

VIII.

CONSUMED BY FAMILIES (in lbs.).

Budgets.)

MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME.

Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80.	Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90.	Rs. 90 and over.	All incomes.
539	484	167	70	39	2,473
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
53 1 5	62 7 3	73 0 8	83 12 10	100 0 2	52 4 6
4·3	4·3	4·8	5·1	5·0	4·2

tity.

Lbs..	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
84·0	85·6	98·2	103·7	114·7	78·5
13·1	8·9	10·0	9·5	18·4	9·5
10·1	16·0	16·5	24·0	25·6	11·2
2·0	2·4	3·2	2·0	3·6	2·4
8·0	9·6	11·2	9·6	9·1	7·5
20·8	20·3	22·8	22·8	11·7	20·8
0·8	1·6	1·2	1·2	2·9	1·2
9·1	9·1	10·7	12·8	15·5	9·1
1·1	1·2	1·9	1·5	1·0	1·0
1·5	1·9	2·4	3·4	4·7	1·4
0·4	0·4	0·6	0·7	0·8	0·3
0·3	0·4	0·7	0·5	0·1	0·4
2·6	3·4	4·8	5·2	7·3	2·8
4·0	5·2	7·3	7·9	13·6	3·9

weights and measures into lbs. are the averages of the joint measurements taken before and after

TABLE
QUANTITY OF FOOD
(All

	LIMITS OF		
	Below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.
	Quan		
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Ghee	0·3	0·2	0·3
Salt	3·2	3·6	3·9
Cocoanut oil	0·5	0·7	0·7
Gingily oil	0·4	0·9	1·1
Other oils	0·4	0·1	0·2

Note.—1 lb.=39 tolas; 1 standard seer=80 tolas. The rates adopted for the conversion of local December 1921 when the budgets were collected. The rates of conversion are given in Appendix B.

VIII—*contd.*

CONSUMED BY FAMILIES (in lbs.)

Budgets.)

MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME.

Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80.	Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90.	Rs. 90 and over.	All incomes.
--------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------	--------------

tity—contd.

Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
0·5	0·6	1·1	1·5	2·0	0·5
4·5	4·8	5·3	5·9	6·2	4·4
1·0	1·1	1·0	0·9	0·9	0·9
1·1	1·3	1·8	2·3	2·6	1·2
0·2	0·5	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·3

weights and measures into lbs. are the averages of the jantri measurements taken before and after,

TABLE
DAILY CONSUMPTION OF FOOD
(All

			LIMITS OF		
			Below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.
Number of budgets	..	..	68	272	834
Average number of persons in the family	..	..	3·7	3·8	3·9
Equivalents of adults per family	..	..	3·00	3·08	3·16
			Daily consumption		
			Lbs.*	Lbs.	Lbs.
Coreals	..	..	0·74	0·99	0·99
Pulses	..	..	0·06	0·07	0·07
Beef and mutton	..	..	0·01	0·01	0·03
Salt	..	..	0·03	0·03	0·03
Oils	..	..	0·01	0·02	0·02
Others (3)	..	..	0·02	0·03	0·04
Total (4)	..	..	0·87	1·15	1·18
			Daily consumption		
Cereals	..	..	0·91	1·23	1·22
Pulses	..	..	0·08	0·08	0·09
Beef and mutton	..	..	0·02	0·02	0·03
Salt	..	..	0·04	0·04	0·04
Oils	..	..	0·01	0·02	0·02
Others (3)	..	..	0·02	0·04	0·05
Total (4)	..	..	1·08	1·43	1·45

(1) Figures per capita are arrived at by dividing the family consumption by the number of persons

(2) Figures per adult male are arrived at by dividing the family consumption by the equivalents

(3) Includes sugar, tea, milk and ghee.

(4) Exclusive of sweetmeats, condiments, spices, vegetables, fruits, fish refreshments and other

IX.

PER CAPITA AND PER ADULT MALE.

Budgets.)

MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME.

Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80.	Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90.	Rs. 90 and over.	All incomes.
539	484	167	70	39	2,473
4·3	4·3	4·8	5·1	5·0	4·2
3·46	3·49	3·88	4·11	4·06	3·40

per capita (1).

Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1·08	1·12	1·14	1·13	1·24	1·04
0·07	0·07	0·07	0·08	0·10	0·07
0·02	0·03	0·04	0·04	0·05	0·03
0·03	0·04	0·04	0·04	0·04	0·03
0·02	0·02	0·02	0·02	0·03	0·02
0·06	0·07	0·09	0·10	0·15	0·06
1·28	1·35	1·40	1·41	1·61	1·25

per adult male (2).

1·34	1·38	1·40	1·40	1·53	1·29
0·09	0·09	0·09	0·10	0·13	0·09
0·03	0·04	0·05	0·05	0·06	0·03
0·04	0·05	0·05	0·05	0·05	0·04
0·02	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·02
0·07	0·09	0·11	0·12	0·18	0·07
1·59	1·68	1·73	1·75	1·98	1·54

in the family.
of adults in the family.

* 1 lb.=453·59 grams.

food for which no estimates of quantity figures are available.

TABLE
DAILY CONSUMPTION OF FOOD
(*Excluding*

			LIMITS OF		
			Below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.
Number of budgets	..	..	37	240	555
Average number of persons in the family			3·7	3·9	3·9
Equivalents of adults per family	..	..	3·06	3·13	3·16
			Daily		
			Lbs.*	Lbs.	Lbs.
Cereals	..	..	0·87	1·02	1·10
Pulses	..	..	0·08	0·06	0·07
Beef and mutton	..	..	0·01	0·01	0·02
Salt	..	..	0·03	0·03	0·03
Oils	..	..	0·01	0·02	0·02
Others (3)	..	..	0·02	0·03	0·04
Total (4)	..	..	1·02	1·17	1·28
			Daily		
Cereals	..	..	1·06	1·27	1·36
Pulses	..	..	0·09	0·07	0·08
Beef and mutton	..	..	0·01	0·01	0·02
Salt	..	..	0·04	0·04	0·04
Oils	..	..	0·01	0·02	0·02
Others (3)	..	..	0·03	0·04	0·05
Total (4)	..	..	1·24	1·45	1·57

(1) Figures per capita are arrived at by dividing the family consumption by the number of persons

(2) Figures per adult male are arrived at by dividing the family consumption by the equivalents

(3) Includes sugar, tea, milk and ghee.

(4) Exclusive of sweetmeats, condiments, spices, vegetables, fruits, fish, refreshments and other

X.

PER CAPITA AND PER ADULT MALE.

Scavengers.)

MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME.

Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80.	Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90.	Rs. 90 and over.	All incomes.
496	420	150	62	38	1,998
4.2	4.3	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.2
3.41	3.48	3.85	3.93	4.02	3.37

consumption per capita. (1)

Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1.13	1.14	1.15	1.16	1.25	1.10
0.07	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.07
0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.02
0.04	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04
0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
0.06	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.15	0.06
1.34	1.37	1.43	1.45	1.61	1.31

consumption per adult male. (2)

1.39	1.41	1.44	1.45	1.55	1.37
0.03	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.13	0.08
0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.03
0.04	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.04
0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
0.07	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.19	0.08
1.63	1.70	1.79	1.81	2.01	1.62

in the family.
of adults in the family.

* 1 lb. = 453.59 grams.

food for which no estimates of quantity figures are available.

TABLE
Quantity of food consumed by families
(In local weights)

				LIMITS OF MONTHLY		
				Below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.
Number of budgets	..	..	..	12	96	202
Average monthly family income	..	..	..	Rs. a. p. 27 4 9	Rs. a. p. 35 4 11	Rs. a. p. 43 5 5
				QUAN		
				Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.
Rice	..	..	..	13·8	15·4	14·2
Patni	..	..	..	1·2	2·4	2·3
Wheat	..	..	..	..	0·5	1·9
Wheat-flour	..	..	..	2·3	0·2	0·3
Jowari	..	..	..	..	1·0	1·5
Bajri	..	..	..	3·3	4·0	5·1
Other cereals	..	..	..	0·7	0·3	0·4
Gram and other pulses	..	..	..	1·6	1·4	1·4
Sugar (raw and refined)	..	..	..	Seers. 0·2	Seers. 1·8	Seers. 2·3
Tea	..	..	..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 0·2	Lbs. 0·3
Beef and mutton	..	..	..	1·3	1·6	1·9
Milk	..	..	..	Seers. ..	Seers. 1·5	Seers. 1·9
Ghee	..	..	..	0·6	0·1	0·4
Salt	..	..	..	3·0	3·2	3·3
Oils	..	..	..	1·9	2·5	2·5

Note —1 paylee=4 seers by measure; 1 Bombay seer by weight=28 tolas; 1 lb. and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. *Vide* Appendix B.

(2) Scavengers' budgets have been excluded from this classification.

XI.

*of husband, wife and two children.
and measures).*

FAMILY INCOME.

Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80.	Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90.	Rs. 90 and over.	All incomes.
141	99	28	19	(5)	597
Rs. a. p. 52 14 2	Rs. a. p. 61 10 6	Rs. a. p. 72 5 2	Rs. a. p. 82 8 3	Rs. a. p. 97 12 10	Rs. a. p. 47 2 2

TITY.

Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.
14·7	15·9	14·9	17·9		14·9
2·3	2·0	1·1	1·9		2·2
2·4	2·9	2·5	2·4		2·0
0·6	1·0	0·6	..		0·5
2·4	2·2	2·4	1·4	Not	1·7
4·4	3·6	4·3	3·2	suffi-	4·4
0·1	0·4	0·8	0·1	ciently	0·3
1·5	1·6	1·9	2·4	repre-	1·5
Seers. 3·5	Seers. 5·1	Seers. 6·0	Seers. 7·5	sented.	Seers. 3·3
Lbs. 0·4	Lbs. 0·5	Lbs. 0·7	Lbs. 0·8		Lbs. 0·3
2·5	3·9	5·4	5·2		2·6
Seers. 2·8	Seers. 4·0	Seers. 5·8	Seers. 9·6		Seers. 2·8
0·7	0·8	1·3	2·7		0·6
3·8	3·8	4·0	4·0		3·5
2·9	3·7	4·8	5·9		3·0

=39 tolas. The quantity figures in the above table are given in Bombay local weights

TABLE

Quantity of food consumed (in lbs.) by

	LIMITS OF MONTHLY		
	Below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Number of budgets ..	12	96	202
Average monthly family income ..	27 4 9	35 4 11	43 5 5
QUAN			
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Rice	75·7	84·5	77·9
Patni	6·3	12·6	12·1
Wheat .. ..	..	2·7	10·1
Wheat-flour	9·2	0·8	1·2
Jowari .. ..	..	5·3	8·0
Bajri	16·8	20·3	25·9
Other cereals	2·9	1·2	1·6
Gram and other pulses	8·5	7·5	7·5
Sugar (raw and refined)	0·1	1·3	1·7
Tea .. ..	..	0·2	0·3
Beef and mutton	1·3	1·6	1·9
Milk .. ..	..	2·2	2·7
Ghee	0·4	0·1	0·3
Salt	3·5	3·7	3·8
Oils	1·4	1·8	1·8

Note :—(1) 1 lb.=39 tolas ; 1 Bengal Seer=80 tolas. The rates adopted for the measurements taken before and after December 1921 when the budgets were

(2) Scavengers' budgets have been excluded from this classification.

XII.

families of husband, wife and two children.

FAMILY INCOME.

Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80.	Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90.	Rs. 90 and over.	All incomes.
141	99	28	19	(5)	597
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
52 14 2	61 10 6	72 5 2	82 8 3	97 12 10	47 2 2

TITY.

Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.
80·7	87·2	81·8	98·2		81·8
12·1	10·5	5·8	10·0		11·6
12·8	15·5	13·3	12·8		10·7
2·4	4·0	2·4	..		2·0
12·8	11·7	12·8	7·5	Not	9·1
22·3	18·3	21·8	16·2	suffi-	22·3
0·4	1·6	3·3	0·4	ciently	1·2
8·0	8·5	10·1	12·8	repre-	8·0
2·5	3·7	4·3	5·4	sented.	2·4
0·4	0·5	0·7	0·8		0·3
2·5	3·9	5·4	5·2		2·6
4·0	5·7	8·3	13·8		4·0
0·5	0·6	0·9	1·9		0·4
4·4	4·4	4·6	4·6		4·0
2·1	2·7	3·4	4·2		2·2

conversion of local weights and measures into lbs. are the averages of the jantri collected. The rates of conversion are given in Appendix B,

TABLE
QUANTITY AND COST OF

(All

LIMITS OF

				Below Rs. 30.	Rs 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs 40 and below Rs. 50.
Number of budgets				68	272	834
				Detailed		
Firewood	Mds.	..	..	3·9	4·3	4·7
Do.	Cost Rs.	..	..	1 14 10	2 3 3	2 7 3
Kerosene oil	Bottles.	..	..	2·0	2·1	2·6
Do.	Cost Rs.	..	..	0 5 10	0 6 5	0 8 1
Coal and charcoal	Rs.	..	..	0 1 10	0 1 6	0 2 11
Other fuel and lighting	Rs.	..	..	0 1 3	0 0 9	0 2 1
Total Fuel and lighting ..				2 7 9	2 11 11	3 4 4
Expenditure on fuel and lighting expressed as percentage of total expenditure ..				8·7	8·0	7·9

Note.—1 Bombay maund=40 Bombay seers; 1 Bombay seer=28 tolas; 4 bottles=nearly 1

XIII.

FUEL AND LIGHTING FOR FAMILIES.

Budgets.)

MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME.

Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80.	Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90.	Rs. 90 and over.	All incomes.
539	484	167	70	39	2,473

quantity and cost.

5.4	5.5	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.1
2 12 5	2 12 1	3 5 10	3 5 2	3 7 0	2 10 3
2.9	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.5	2.9
0 8 10	0 10 2	0 12 1	0 11 7	0 10 8	0 8 10
0 4 4	0 4 6	0 3 11	0 3 4	0 11 10	0 3 7
0 1 4	0 1 11	0 1 10	0 1 5	0 4 3	0 1 8
3 10 11	3 12 8	4 7 8	4 5 6	5 1 9	3 8 4
7.5	6.8	6.8	6.0	6.0	7.4

gallon. The quantity figures in the above table are given in Bombay local weights and measures.

TABLE
NUMBER AND COST OF
(All

*Average number of articles of clothing required for one
per family, per*

	LIMITS OF		
	Below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.
Number of families	68	272	834
Number of men	70	272	851
Number of women	69	284	890
Number of children	111	488	1,498
Detailed			
MEN'S CLOTHING.			
<i>Dhotis and pants.</i>			
Average number per family	2·3	2·4	2·5
Average expenditure per family Rs.	0 7 8	0 8 3	0 8 8
Average number per man	2·2	2·4	2·5
Average expenditure per man Rs.	0 7 5	0 8 3	0 8 5
Average expenditure per article Rs.	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 3 5
<i>Pagrees and caps.</i>			
Average number per family	0·9	0·8	0·9
Average expenditure per family Rs.	0 2 0	0 2 1	0 2 7
Average number per man	0·9	0·8	0·9
Average expenditure per man.. Rs.	0 1 11	0 2 1	0 2 6
Average expenditure per article Rs.	0 2 3	0 2 5	0 2 10

XIV.

CLOTHING OF FAMILIES.

(Budgets.)

year per family and per individual and average monthly expenditure individual and per article.

MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME.

Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80.	Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90.	Rs. 90 and over.	All incomes.
539	484	167	70	39	2,473
564	556	210	90	50	2,663
615	582	215	93	55	2,803
1,119	967	384	171	89	4,827

number and cost of clothing.

2·7	3·0	3·6	3·9	4·7	2·8
0 9 11	0 11 2	0 14 6	0 14 0	1 2 8	0 10 1
2·6	2·6	2·9	3·0	3·7	2·6
0 9 5	0 9 9	0 11 6	0 11 4	0 14 6	0 9 4
0 3 8	0 3 9	0 4 0	0 3 9	0 4 0	0 3 7
1·1	1·1	1·4	1·5	1·5	1·0
0 3 3	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 4 8	0 6 6	0 3 1
1·0	1·0	1·1	1·2	1·2	1·0
0 3 1	0 3 1	0 3 2	0 3 7	0 5 1	0 2 10
0 3 1	0 3 2	0 2 11	0 3 0	0 4 5	0 3 0

TABLE
NUMBER AND COST OF
(All

		LIMITS OF		
		Below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.
		Detailed		
MEN'S CLOTHING— <i>contd.</i>				
<i>Bandies.</i>				
Average number per family ..	..	0·9	0·4	0·5
Average expenditure per family	Rs.	0 1 6	0 1 3	0 1 0
Average number per man ..	..	0·8	0·4	0·5
Average expenditure per man..	Rs.	0 1 6	0 1 3	0 1 0
Average expenditure per article	Rs.	0 1 9	0 3 4	0 2 1
<i>Pahirans or shirts.</i>				
Average number per family..	..	1·6	2·4	2·6
Average expenditure per family	Rs.	0 3 6	0 5 5	0 6 4
Average number per man ..	..	1·6	2·4	2·5
Average expenditure per man	Rs.	0 3 5	0 5 5	0 6 2
Average expenditure per article	Rs.	0 2 2	0 2 3	0 2 5
<i>Coats.</i>				
Average number per family ..	..	0·3	0·4	0·7
Average expenditure per family	Rs.	0 1 3	0 2 1	0 4 1
Average number per man ..	..	0·3	0·4	0·7
Average expenditure per man..	Rs.	0 1 3	0 2 1	0 4 0
Average expenditure per article	Rs.	0 4 8	0 5 2	0 5 11
<i>Others.</i>				
Average expenditure per family	Rs.	....	0 0 4	0 0 3
Average expenditure per man..	Rs.	....	0 0 4	0 0 3
Total Monthly expenditure on Men's Clothing ..	Rs.	0 15 11	1 3 5	1 6 11
Expenditure on Men's Clothing expressed as percentage of total expenditure ..	..	3·5	3·5	3·5

XIV—*contd.*

CLOTHING OF FAMILIES.

Budgets.)

MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME.

Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80	Rs. 80 and below Rs 90.	Rs. 90 and over.	All incomees
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number and cost of clothing—*contd.*

0·4	0·5	0·7	0·7	1·1	0·5
0 0 10	0 1 3	0 1 6	0 1 7	0 2 9	0 1 2
0·3	0·5	0·6	0·6	0·9	0·5
0 0 10	0 1 1	0 1 2	0 1 3	0 2 2	0 1 1
0 2 4	0 2 4	0 2 1	0 2 1	0 2 6	0 2 4
2·9	3·0	3·5	4·0	4·5	2·8
0 7 5	0 8 0	0 9 10	0 11 5	0 12 11	0 7 2
2·7	2·7	2·8	3·1	3·5	2·6
0 7 1	0 7 0	0 7 10	0 8 11	0 10 1	0 6 8
0 2 7	0 2 8	0 2 10	0 2 10	0 2 11	0 2 7
1·0	1·2	1·4	1·4	1·9	0·9
0 6 2	0 7 11	0 9 4	0 10 2	0 13 2	0 5 8
1·0	1·0	1·1	1·1	1·5	0·8
0 5 11	0 6 11	0 7 5	0 7 11	0 10 3	0 5 3
0 6 2	0 6 9	0 6 8	0 7 3	0 7 0	0 6 4
0 0 6	0 0 6	0 1 5	0 0 9	0 4 10	0 0 6
0 0 6	0 0 6	0 1 1	0 0 7	0 3 9	0 0 6
1 12 1	2 0 4	2 8 7	2 11 1	3 10 10	1 11 8
3·6	3·6	3·9	3·7	4·4	3·6

TABLE
NUMBER AND COST OF
(All

				LIMITS OF		
				Below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.
WOMEN'S CLOTHING.				Detailed		
<i>Sarees.</i>						
Average number per family	..			1·7	2·0	2·3
Average expenditure per family..	Rs.			0 13 0	0 15 10	1 0 4
Average number per woman	..			1·7	1·9	2·2
Average expenditure per woman..	Rs.			0 12 10	0 15 2	0 15 3
Average expenditure per article..	Rs.			0 7 6	0 7 11	0 7 0
<i>Cholis or petticoats.</i>						
Average number per family	..			2·6	2·9	3·4
Average expenditure per family..	Rs.			0 3 7	0 4 2	0 5 6
Average number per woman	..			2·6	2·8	3·2
Average expenditure per woman..	Rs.			0 3 6	0 4 0	0 5 2
Average expenditure per article..	Rs.			0 1 4	0 1 5	0 1 7
Total Monthly expenditure on Women's Clothing	..	Rs.		1 0 7	1 4 0	1 5 10
Expenditure on women's clothing expressed as percentage of total expenditure				3·7	3·6	3·3
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.						
Average expenditure per family—						
Dhotis and pants	..	Rs.		0 0 5	0 0 9	0 0 11
Sarees	..	Rs.		0 0 1	0 0 2	0 0 6
Kurtas or halfshirts	..	Rs.		0 2 9	0 4 0	0 4 5
Kunchis	..	Rs.		....	0 0 2	0 0 2
Baby caps	..	Rs.		0 1 5	0 0 5	0 0 9
Cholis or petticoats	..	Rs.		....	0 0 1	0 0 2

XIV—*contd.*

CLOTHING OF FAMILIES.

Budgets.)

MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME.

Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80.	Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90.	Rs. 90 and over	All incomes.
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number and cost of clothing.—*contd.*

2·5	2·6	2·9	2·9	3·2	2·4
1 3 9	1 5 7	1 8 5	1 11 8	2 1 1	1 3 1
2·2	2·2	2·2	2·2	2·3	2·2
1 1 4	1 2 0	1 3 0	1 4 10	1 7 5	1 0 10
0 7 10	0 8 3	0 8 5	0 9 5	0 10 4	0 7 10
3·6	3·7	4·4	4·5	4·3	3·5
0 5 8	0 6 0	0 8 4	0 8 11	0 8 5	0 5 9
3·1	3·1	3·4	3·4	3·0	3·1
0 4 11	0 5 0	0 6 5	0 6 9	0 6 0	0 5 1
0 1 7	0 1 7	0 1 11	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 7
1 9 5	1 11 7	2 0 9	2 4 7	2 9 6	1 8 10
3·2	3·1	3·1	3·2	3·1	3·2
0 1 5	0 1 6	0 2 3	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 1 3
0 0 9	0 0 11	0 0 9	0 1 6	0 0 8	0 0 7
0 6 7	0 6 6	0 8 1	0 8 10	0 10 7	0 5 8
0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0 4	0 0 2	0 0 3
0 1 2	0 0 11	0 1 3	0 1 5	0 1 3	0 0 11
0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 1	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0 2

TABLE
NUMBER AND COST OF
(All

				LIMITS OF		
				Below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.
				Detailed		
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—<i>contd.</i>						
Average expenditure per family—						
Parkars (skirts) ..	Rs.	0 0 6		0 0 2	0 0 3	
Others ..	Rs.	....		0 0 2	....
Total Expenditure on Children's Clothing.	Rs.	0 5 2		0 5 11	0 7 2	
Expenditure on children's clothing expressed as percentage of total expenditure ..	..	1.1		1.1	1.1	
<i>Shoes or sandals.</i>						
Average number of pairs per family ..		0.3		0.5	0.8	
Average expenditure per family	Rs.	0 0 10		0 1 7	0 2 7	
Average expenditure per pair	Rs.	0 2 6		0 3 0	0 3 5	
Expenditure on shoes or sandals expressed as percentage of total expenditure ..	..	.2		.3	.4	
<i>Bedding.</i>						
Average expenditure per family—						
Cots or charpays ..	Rs.	0 0 4		0 0 3	0 0 10	
Mattresses ..	Rs.	0 0 4		0 0 5	0 1 3	
Blankets ..	Rs.	0 1 3		0 2 0	0 3 11	
Sheets ..	Rs.	0 1 5		0 0 8	0 1 9	
Razaces ..	Rs.	....		0 0 1	0 0 5	
Total Monthly expenditure on bedding.	Rs.	0 3 4		0 3 5	0 8 2	
Expenditure on bedding expressed as percentage of total expenditure ..	..	.7		.6	1.2	
Total Monthly expenditure on all clothing.	Rs.	2 9 10		3 2 4	3 14 8	
Expenditure on all clothing expressed as percentage of total expenditure ..	..	9.2		9.1	9.5	

XIV—concl'd.

CLOTHING OF FAMILIES.

Budgets.)

MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME.

Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80.	Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90.	Rs. 90 and over.	All incomes.
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number and cost of clothing—concl'd.

0 0 5	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 2	0 0 4
....	0 0 1	0 0 4
0 10 10	0 10 7	0 13 3	0 14 9	1 0 1	0 9 2
1·4	1·2	1·2	1·3	1·2	1·2
1·1	1·2	1·5	1·7	1·5	1·0
0 3 2	0 3 11	0 5 4	0 6 8	0 7 2	0 3 2
0 2 11	0 3 4	0 3 6	0 3 11	0 4 9	0 3 4
·4	·4	·5	6	·5	·4
0 0 7	0 0 9	0 0 10	0 1 6	0 0 4	0 0 8
0 1 11	0 1 10	0 2 0	0 2 1	0 2 8	0 1 6
0 5 4	0 4 10	0 5 11	0 5 1	0 5 8	0 4 4
0 2 5	0 2 10	0 3 1	0 3 6	0 3 8	0 2 2
0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 5	0 0 7	0 0 3	0 0 4
0 10 6	0 10 6	0 12 3	0 12 9	0 12 7	0 9 0
1·3	1·2	1·2	1·1	·9	1·2
4 14 0	5 4 11	6 8 2	7 1 10	8 8 2	4 9 10
9·9	9·5	9·9	9·9	10·1	9·6

TABLE
MISCELLANEOUS

(All

	LIMITS OF		
	Below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.
Number of budgets	68	272	834
Average number of persons living in the family	3.7	3.8	3.9
	Detailed		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cooking utensils (a)	0 5 8	0 9 5	0 5 3
Hair-cutting	0 8 1	0 9 0	0 10 6
Washing of clothes or soap	0 1 4	0 2 11	0 3 7
Medicine .. ..	....	0 0 4	0 1 2
Education .. ..	....	0 1 1	0 1 7
Travelling expenses to and from work	0 9 11	0 2 8	0 8 4
Tobacco including cigarettes	1 2 0	1 3 7	1 10 0
Liquor (b)	1 4 5	1 2 3	1 12 9
Pansupari (betelnut)	0 4 2	0 11 4	0 14 11
Amusements	0 0 5	0 0 7	0 1 6
Interest on debts	0 15 10	0 9 4	1 4 1
Others .. ..	....	0 0 1	0 0 2
Total Miscellaneous expenditure	5 3 10	5 4 7	7 9 10
Miscellaneous expenditure expressed as percentage of total expenditure	(c) 18.4	15.3	18.5

(a) The cost of cooking utensils is approximate as the cost of

(b) The expenditure on this account is put forward with great

(c) When scavengers' budgets are excluded the percentage

XV.

EXPENDITURE OF FAMILIES.

Budgets.)

MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME.

Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80.	Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90.	Rs. 90 and over.	All incomes.
539	484	167	70	39	2,473
4.3	4.3	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.2

miscellaneous expenditure.

Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
0 9 3	0 11 7	0 12 4	0 10 8	0 10 7	0 8 5
0 12 7	0 13 7	0 13 11	0 15 5	1 1 7	0 11 10
0 6 1	0 7 7	0 9 5	0 10 10	0 13 7	0 5 6
0 2 3	0 3 3	0 4 10	0 5 6	0 3 11	0 2 1
0 4 0	0 3 10	0 4 7	0 5 1	0 11 10	0 2 11
0 13 3	1 3 7	1 4 2	1 0 11	1 6 9	0 12 3
1 9 7	1 12 7	2 2 0	1 14 5	2 5 0	1 10 4
1 14 2	2 7 2	2 12 5	3 3 4	3 1 6	1 15 9
1 0 11	1 2 3	0 14 11	1 4 3	1 1 11	0 15 6
0 3 10	0 6 6	0 7 11	0 11 7	0 10 6	0 3 9
1 0 7	1 13 11	1 10 9	2 5 1	2 11 5	1 5 3
0 0 7	0 0 11	0 0 10	0 0 10	....	0 0 6
8 13 1	11 6 9	12 2 1	13 7 11	14 14 7	8 14 1
18.0	20.5	18.5	18.7	17.6	18.5

these items was not available in sufficient detail.

reserve. *Vide* paragraph 42.expenditure on "miscellaneous" is 11.0. *Vide* paragraph 22.

TABLE
PRICES PAID BY
Average prices of articles of food, fuel and

	LIMITS OF		
	Below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.
Number of budgets	68	272	834
Average monthly family income ..	Rs. a. p. 25 11 11	Rs. a. p. 35 1 2	Rs. a. p. 44 9 7
Average number of persons living in the family.	3·7	3·8	3·9

			Rate per			
				A. p.	A. p.	A. p.
Rice	Paylee			9 7	9 0	9 5
Patni	"			9 1	9 11	9 10
Wheat	"			9 2	11 9	10 4
Wheat-flour	"			8 11	12 7	12 6
Jowari	"			10 1	10 4	9 4
Bajri	"			9 4	9 5	10 8
Gram and other pulses	"			10 11	11 9	11 4
Sugar (raw)	Seer.			3 1	2 9	3 0
Sugar (refined)	"			4 2	3 8	4 0
Tea	Lb.			9 4	8 8	9 3
Beef	"			6 5	5 0	5 9
Mutton	"			7 7	9 0	7 4
Milk	Seer.			4 6	4 7	5 2
Ghee	"			12 6	14 6	14 2

Note.—1 paylee=4 seers by measure; 1 Bombay seer by weight=28 tolas; 1 Bombay maund=40 for Bombay local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. see Appendix B.
(a) The prices are enhanced by the prevalence of credit purchases. *Vide* paragraph 47.

XVI.

FAMILIES (ALL BUDGETS).

lighting, recorded in the family budgets.

MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME.

Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80.	Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90.	Rs. 90 and over.	All incomes.
539	484	167	70	39	2,473
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
53 1 5	62 7 3	73 0 8	83 12 10	100 0 2	52 4 6
4·3	4·3	4·8	5·1	5·0	4·2

Prices. (a)

A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	A. p.
9 5	9 9	10 0	10 0	10 11	9 7
9 8	9 10	10 3	11 2	9 8	9 10
11 4	10 11	11 4	11 1	10 7	10 11
13 0	11 6	12 0	12 0	12 5	12 2
9 6	9 11	10 2	11 1	10 3	9 9
9 4	9 7	10 0	10 8	10 6	9 11
11 2	12 7	12 9	11 9	11 10	11 8
3 0	3 2	3 4	3 3	3 8	3 1
3 9	3 8	3 7	3 4	3 8	3 9
10 3	11 2	10 10	9 11	11 5	10 3
6 0	4 5	4 5	5 9	8 0	5 5
7 10	8 2	7 1	8 5	7 2	7 9
5 2	5 3	5 0	6 1	5 5	5 2
14 0	13 10	14 6	12 7	14 3	13 11

Bombay seers ; 1 lb.=39 tolas ; 4 bottles=nearly 1 gallon. The prices in the above table are given

TABLE
PRICES PAID

				LIMITS OF		
				Below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.
				Rate per		
					A. p.	A. p.
Salt	..	..	Seer	0 9	0 9	0 9
Cocoanut oil	..	..	"	4 6	4 7	4 5
Gingily oil	..	..	"	4 10	4 7	4 9
Firewood	..	..	Md.	7 10	8 3	8 5
Kerosene	..	..	Bottle.	2 11	3 0	3 1

Note.—1 payloo = 4 seers by measure; 1 Bombay seer by weight = 28 tolas; 1 Bombay maund = 40 for Bombay local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. *Vide* Appendix B.

(a) The prices are enhanced by the prevalence of credit purchases. *Vide* paragraph 47.

XVI—*contd.*

BY FAMILIES (ALL BUDGETS).

MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME.

Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80.	Rs. 80 and below Rs. 90.	Rs. 90 and over.	All incomes.
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Prices (a)—*contd.*

A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	A. p.
0 10	0 10	0 11	0 10	0 10	0 10
4 4	4 5	4 1	4 0	4 2	4 4
4 9	4 9	4 11	5 0	5 4	4 9
8 2	8 0	8 6	8 5	9 2	8 3
3 0	3 1	3 3	3 0	3 0	3 1

Bombay seers ; 1 lb.=39 tolas ; 4 bottles=nearly 1 gallon. The prices in the above table are given

TABLE XVII.

Distribution of expenditure based on 2,473 family budgets collected during 1921-1922.

I	Per cent.	Items.	Per cent.
Food—Cereals:—		Clothing—Men's :—contd.	
Rice	17.84	Bandis	15
Wheat	3.02	Palirans or shirts ..	94
Wheat-flour ..	.94	Coats	74
Barley .. ..	.15	Others .. ..	.06
Jowari	1.83	Total Men's clothing ..	3.61
Bajri	5.28	Women's clothing :—	
Patni	2.35	Sarees	2.49
Others .. ..	.25	Cholis or petticoats ..	.75
Total Cereals	31.66	Total Women's clothing ..	3.24
Pulses	2.53	Children's clothing :—	
Other articles of food :—		Dhotis .. ..	.16
Sugar (raw) ..	.58	Sarees .. ..	.68
Sugar (refined) ..	.92	Kurtas or half-shirts ..	.74
Tea .. ..	.45	Kunchis .. ..	.03
Sweetmeats ..	.28	Baby caps .. ..	.12
Fish	2.81	Cholis or petticoats ..	.62
Beef .. ..	.30	Parkars .. ..	.04
Mutton	2.85	Total Children's clothing ..	1.19
Milk	1.80	Shoes or sandals ..	.41
Ghee	1.29	Bedding :—	
Salt .. ..	.39	Cots or charpoys ..	.09
Condiments and spices ..	1.66	Mattresses .. ..	.20
Vegetables ..	2.90	Blankets .. ..	.57
Fruits .. ..	.09	Sheets .. ..	.28
Mustard oil ..	.03	Razaces .. ..	.04
Cocoanut oil ..	.70	Total Bedding	1.18
Gingily oil ..	1.03	Total All clothing ..	9.63
Other oils ..	.22	House-rent	7.73
Refreshments ..	4.18	Miscellaneous :—	
Other food (mainly copra) ..	.08	Cooking utensils ..	1.10
Total Other articles of food ..	22.56	Hair-cutting	1.54
Total All food articles ..	56.75	Washerman or soap ..	.72
Fuel and lighting :—		Medicine .. ..	.27
Coal .. ..	.11	Education .. ..	.38
Charcoal .. ..	.36	Travelling expenses to and from work ..	1.60
Firewood	5.51	Tobacco	3.44
Kerosene	1.15	Liquor	4.14
Other fuel and lighting ..	.22	Pansupari (betelnut) ..	2.02
Total Fuel and lighting ..	7.35	Amusements .. ..	.49
Clothing—Men's :—		Interest on debts ..	2.77
Dhotis and pants ..	1.32	Others .. ..	.67
Pagrees and caps ..	.40	Total Miscellaneous ..	18.54
		Total expenditure ..	100.0

TABLE XVIII.

Weights or percentage distribution of expenditure in July 1914 based on the results of the family budget enquiry and the aggregate expenditure method.

No.	Articles.				Aggregate Expenditure	Family Budget.
1	Rice	...	..	..	31·4	28·5
2	Wheat	..	..	..	9·4	4·9
3	Jowari	..	..	..	3·8	1·9
4	Bajri	..	..	..	2·1	5·7
Total Cereals					46·7	41·0
5	Gram	..	..	..	3·1	0·9
6	Tur dal	..	..	..	1·3	1·8
Total Pulses					4·4	2·7
7	Sugar raw	..	..	..	4·8	1·1
8	„ refined	..	..	..	1·2	1·7
9	Tea	..	..	..	0·1	2·4
10	Salt	..	..	..	0·9	0·5
11	Beef	..	..	..	0·7	0·7
12	Mutton	..	..	..	1·1	5·4
13	Milk	..	..	..	10·3	3·4
14	Ghee	..	..	..	6·1	2·1
15	Potatoes	..	..	..	4·0	1·3
16	Onions	..	..	..	0·4	2·4
17	Cocoanut oil	..	..	..	1·0	4·0
Total Other food articles					30·6	25·0
Total All food articles					81·7	68·7

TABLE XVIII—*contd.*

No.	Articles.			Aggregate Expenditure.	Family Budget.
18	Kerosene oil	..	..	1·8	1·5
19	Firewood	..	..	3·0	7·2
20	Coal	..	..	0·1	0·1
	Total Fuel and lighting..			4·9	8·8
21	Chudders	..	..	1·3	2·7
22	Shirtings	..	..	1·3	1·6
23	T. Cloth	..	..	1·7	3·1
	Total Clothing..			4·3	7·4
24	House-rent	..	..	9·1	15·1*
	Grand Total ..			100·0	100·0

* As compared with the rise in the prices of other articles the increase in "house-rent" paid by the working classes of Bombay is small in 1921. The amount paid for house-rent in 1914 therefore bulks more largely in the expenditure in 1914 when the total expenditure was much less than in 1921.

TABLE XIX.

The cost of living index based on the results of the family budget enquiry compared with the index arrived at by the aggregate expenditure method and published in the "Labour Gazette".

Year and month.				Aggregate Expend- iture.	Family Budget.	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) in column 3 compared with column 2.	
						Points.	Per cent.
1				2	3	4	5
<i>1919.</i>							
January	..	..	..	183	189	+ 6	+ 3·3
February	..	..	..	177	183	+ 6	+ 3·4
March	..	..	..	173	174	+ 1	+ 0·6
April	..	..	..	167	168	+ 1	+ 0·6
May	..	..	..	169	169	..	..
June	..	..	..	174	172	— 2	— 1·1
July	..	..	..	186	178	— 8	— 4·3
August	..	..	..	179	172	— 7	— 3·9
September	..	..	..	172	169	— 3	— 1·7
October	..	..	..	174	171	— 3	— 1·7
November	..	..	..	173	171	— 2	— 1·2
December	..	..	..	174	169	— 5	— 2·9
<i>1920.</i>							
January	..	..	..	182	177	— 5	— 2·7
February	..	..	..	180	176	— 4	— 2·2
March	..	..	..	176	171	— 5	— 2·8
April	..	..	..	171	168	— 3	— 1·8
May	..	..	..	173	168	— 5	— 2·9
June	..	..	..	180	174	— 6	— 3·3
July	..	..	..	189	183	— 6	— 3·2
August	..	..	..	190	182	— 8	— 4·2
September	..	..	..	192	185	— 7	— 3·6
October	..	..	..	193	184	— 9	— 4·7
November	..	..	..	186	180	— 6	— 3·2
December	..	..	..	181	180	— 1	— 0·6
<i>1921.</i>							
January	..	..	..	169	173	+ 4	+ 2·4
February	..	..	..	162	170	+ 8	+ 4·9
March	..	..	..	160	166	+ 6	+ 3·8
April	..	..	..	160	167	+ 7	+ 4·4

TABLE XIX—*contd.*

Year and month.	Aggregate Expend- iture.	Family Budget.	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) in column 3 compared with column 2.	
			Points.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5
1921—contd.				
May	167	173	+ 6	+ 3.6
June	173	176	+ 3	+ 1.7
July	177	180	+ 3	+ 1.7
August	180	182	+ 2	+ 1.1
September	185	187	+ 2	+ 1.1
October	183	187	+ 4	+ 2.2
November	182	184	+ 2	+ 1.1
December	179	180	+ 1	+ 0.6
1922.				
January	173	173	..	..
February	165	166	+ 1	+ 0.6
March	165	166	+ 1	+ 0.6
April	162	163	+ 1	+ 0.6
May	163	165	+ 2	+ 1.2
June	163	165	+ 2	+ 1.2
July	165	167	+ 2	+ 1.2
August	164	166	+ 2	+ 1.2
September	165	166	+ 1	+ 0.6
October	162	164	+ 2	+ 1.2

TABLE XX.

Group percentage expenditure in different countries.

TABLE

Group percentage expenditure

(Including

Note :—The percentages relate to different

Country.	Source of information.	No. of budgets.	Month and year to which the figures relate.
ASIA.			
India.			
Bombay City and Island ..	Labour Office, Government of Bombay.	2,473	1921-1922..
Bombay Presidency—			
Konkan ..	Statistics collected during 1921 Census (1).	728	1921 ..
Gujarat ..	Do. ..	1,387	Do. ..
Deccan ..	Do. ..	1,309	Do. ..
Karnatak ..	Do. ..	1,319	Do. ..
Sind ..	Do. ..	1,267	Do. ..
Whole Presidency ..	Do. ..	6,010	Do. ..
Bengal (Faridpur)—			
Agricultural family in comfort.	'The Economic life of a Bengal District' by J. C. Jack.	Not given..	1906-1910..
Agricultural family in indigence.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..
Non-agricultural family in comfort.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..
Non-agricultural family in indigence.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..
Assam ..	Report of the Assam Labour Enquiry Committee, 1921-1922.	Theoretical budget.	March 1914.

(1) Census of India, 1921, Vol. VIII, Part I.

(2) 'Fuel and lighting' is included under "Miscellaneous".

(3) 'Clothing' is higher than for Bombay city owing to the inclusion of families with comparatively large incomes.

XX.

in different countries.

miscellaneous items.)

periods when the enquiries were conducted.

Percentage expenditure on

Food.	Fuel and lighting.	Clothing.	House-rent.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
56·8	7·4	9·6	7·7	18·5	100·0
61·5	.. (2)	10·2 (3)	2·0 (4)	26·3 (2)	100·0
62·3	.. (2)	15·5 (3)	2·8 (4)	19·4 (2)	100·0
57·7	.. (2)	14·9 (3)	4·6 (4)	22·8 (2)	100·0
54·9	.. (2)	16·3 (3)	2·8 (4)	26·0 (2)	100·0
60·2	.. (2)	13·1 (3)	4·5 (4)	22·2 (2)	100·0
59·2	.. (2)	14·4 (3)	3·4 (4)	23·0 (2)	100·0
58·2	0·8 (5)	10·0	10·0 (6)	21·0	100·0
68·5	1·0 (5)	9·0	4·5 (6)	17·0	100·0
61·7	0·8 (5)	10·0	2·3 (6)	25·2	100·0
73·5	0·4 (5)	10·0	1·9 (6)	14·2	100·0
83·2	1·2 (5)	10·2	Not given ..	5·4	100·0

(4) 'Rent' is low as it refers mainly to houses in small towns and villages.

(5) This includes lighting only.

(6) This is agricultural rent.

TABLE
Group percentage expenditure
(Including

Country.	Source of information.	No. of budgets.	Month and year to which the figures relate.
Japan—			
Tokyo	Department of Labour, U. S. A (7).	Not given..	1909 ..
Osaka	'Cost of living among labourers in Osaka' by the Municipal Bureau of Labour Research, 1921 (8).	99	1919-1920..
China—			
Shanghai (9) ..	Report of Industrial Commissioner, 1920 (Chinese).	Theoretical budget.	1920 ..
Villages near Peking (11).	Quarterly Journal of Economics, Vol. 33 (12).	195	About 1920.
EUROPE.			
United Kingdom—			
Great Britain ..	Reports of the Commissioner of Labour, U.S.A. 1890-1891 (13).	455	1890-1891..
United Kingdom (Cost of living weights).	Ministry of Labour (14)..	1944 (15)	July 1914..
Great Britain ..	Report of the Working Classes cost of living committee, 1918. (Cd. 8980).	1,334 (16)	1918 ..
United Kingdom ..	Final Report on the cost of living by the Joint Committee (Parliamentary Committee-Trades Union Congress), 1921.	629	1920 ..
Ireland ..	Ministry of Economic Affairs, Dublin. (Report on the Cost of Living in Ireland, June 1922).	308	June 1922..

(7) U. S. A. Monthly Labour Review, February 1921.

(8) U. S. A. Monthly Labour Review, October 1921.

(9) The figures are only the arithmetic averages of the different income classes given in the U. S. A. Monthly Labour Review, December 1921.

(10) Not available.

(11) Two income classes have been excluded.

(12) U. S. A. Monthly Labour Review, December 1921.

XX—*contd.**in different countries.*

miscellaneous items.)

Percentage expenditure on

Food.	Fuel and lighting.	Clothing.	House-rent.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
37·2	6·1	7·3	16·0	33·4	100·0
47·0	5·4	11·7	10·0	25·9	100·0
58·7	.. (10)	13·0	14·5	13·8	100·0
73·9	6·5	6·7	8·2	4·7	100·0
48·8	6·4	14·6	11·8	18·4	100·0
60·0	8·0	12·0	16·0	4·0	100·0
62·7	5·5	14·3	8·9	8·6	100·0
52·4	6·4	19·5	6·8	14·9	100·0
57·1	7·0	17·5	5·4	13·0	100·0

(13) British Board of Trade (Cd. 1761 of 1903).

(14) Labour Gazette, February 1921.

(15) These figures are based on the Board of Trade enquiry conducted in 1904 for food expenditure and for other items in estimates based on data collected subsequently.

(16) This includes clerks' budgets whereas the percentages are exclusive of them.

TABLE

Group percentage expenditure

(Including

Country.		Source of information.	No. of budgets.	Month and year to which the figures relate.
France	..	Reports of the Commissioner of Labour, U.S.A. 1890-1891. (13)	150	1890-1891..
Do.	..	Ministere du Travail, Bulletin, Nov-Dec, 1920. Les Commissions d'étude du coût de la vie, pp. 525-536. (17)	Not given	1919 ..
Italy—				
Rome	..	Monthly Bulletin of the Municipal Labour Office, Rome. (18)	Do. ..	1st half of 1914.
Milan	..	Monthly Bulletin of the City of Milan. (18)	Do. ..	Do. ..
Switzerland	..	Reports of the Commissioner of Labour, U.S.A. 1890-1891. (13)	14	1890-1891..
Zurich	..	Statistical office of Zurich. (8)	41	1919 ..
Norway	..	Sociale Meddelelser, Norwegian Labour Office. (19)	Not given..	July 1914..
Christiania	..	Norwegian Labour Office (20)	Do. ..	1912-1913..
Bergen	..	Do. (20)	Do. ..	Do. ..
Christiania	..	Do. (20)	} 534 families in all.	1916-1917..
Bergen	..	Do. (20)		Do. ..
Denmark	..	Consular report of August 18, 1921. (12)	Theoretical budget.	July 1914..

(17) U. S. A. Monthly Labour Review, May 1921.

(18) U. S. A. Monthly Labour Review, November 1920.

XX—*contd.**in different countries.*

miscellaneous items.)

Percentage expenditure on

Food.	Fuel and lighting.	Clothing.	House-rent.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
48.9	6.6	14.7	10.4	19.4	100.0
60.0	5.0	20.0	5.0	10.0	100.0
62.6	7.3	10.2	13.2	6.7	100.0
62.1	4.5	12.0	11.4	10.0	100.0
52.6	8.4	14.3	9.0	15.7	100.0
45.4	6.3	12.9	12.2	23.2	100.0
47.9	5.2	12.7	15.6	18.6	100.0
43.3	5.1	14.1	17.3	20.5	100.0
45.6	5.1	14.3	13.6	21.4	100.0
53.7	7.2	9.9	12.9	16.3	100.0
52.8	6.3	16.0	8.6	16.3	100.0
47.5	5.0	13.5	14.2	19.8	100.0

(19) International Labour Review, January 1921.

(20) U. S. A. Monthly Labour Review, March 1919.

TABLE

Group percentage expenditure

(Including

Country.	Source of information.	No. of budgets.	Month and year to which the figures relate.
Sweden	Swedish Government.(21)	1,350	July 1914..
Holland—			
Amsterdam ..	Municipal Statistical Office, Amsterdam. (22)	Not given..	1910-1911..
Belgium	Reports of the Commissioner of Labour, U. S. A. 1890-1891. (13)	39	1890-1891..
Do.	Revue Du Travail, August 1922.	Not given..	1914 ..
Germany	Reports of the Commissioner of Labour, U. S. A., 1890-1891 (13)	42	1890-1891..
Urban families (per unit of consumption).	Investigation into the cost of living of German urban families by the war committee on consumers' interests, 1918. Vide supplement 21 to the Bulletin of the German Bureau of Labour Statistics. (23)	Not given.	April 1916 .
			April 1917 .
			April 1918 .
Berlin	Finanzpolitische Korrespondenz Statistical Office, Berlin. (19)	Theoretical budget.	December 1920.
Hungary	Magyar Confederation of Trade Unions. (24)	Do. ..	July 1914..

(21) International Labour Review, February 1921. The percentages are based on an enquiry conducted in 1913-1914.

(22) U. S. A. Monthly Labour Review, November 1921.

XX—, *contd.**in different countries.*

miscellaneous items).

Percentage expenditure on

Food.	Fuel and lighting.	Clothing.	Houso-rent.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
43·0	4·0	12·0	15·0	26·0	100·0
45·4	6·2	12·8	16·1	19·5	100·0
46·7	5·7	20·4	9·7	17·5	100·0
42·6	7·1	19·7	19·7	10·9	100·0
49·0	5·6	17·3	8·7	19·4	100·0
52·1	3·6	7·6	10·7	26·0	100·0
51·0	5·4	9·9	11·3	22·4	100·0
48·0	5·4	16·7	8·3	21·6	100·0
44·3	7·0	21·2	2·7	24·8	100·0
39·2	6·5	16·4	24·4	13·5	100·0

(23) U. S. A. Monthly Labour Review, January 1920.

(24) International Labour Review, December 1921.

TABLE

Group percentage expenditure

(Including

Country.	Source of information.	No. of budgets.	Month and year to which the figures relate.
AFRICA.			
Egypt	Report on cost of living. (Supplement to Monthly Agricultural Statistics, November 1920.)	263 (Classes II and III only.)	March 1920.
AUSTRALASIA.			
Australia	Commonwealth Statistician (26)	Not given..	1910-1911..
Do.	Do. (26)	Do. ..	1913 ..
Western Australia ..	Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (27)	66	1917-1918..
New Zealand	Census and Statistics Office. (26)	138	1910-1911..
Do.	Do. ..	109	1919 ..

(25) Fuel is included under food and lighting under rent.

(26) Prices. An Inquiry into prices in New Zealand, 1891-1919.

XX—*contd.**in different countries.*

miscellaneous items).

Percentage expenditure on

Food.	Fuel and lighting.	Clothing.	House-rent.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
73·2	.. (25)	11·5	5·5	9·8	100·0
35·3	4·0	12·7	15·5	32·5	100·0
41·2	4·5	13·6	12·4	28·3	100·0
43·5	3·1	15·8	8·5	29·1	100·0
34·1	5·2	13·9	20·3	26·5	100·0
38·3	6·1	15·9	13·1	26·6	100·0

(27) Labour and Industrial Branch Report No. 9, 1919.

TABLE
Group percentage expenditure
(Including

Country.	Source of information.	No. of budgets.	Month and year to which the figures relate.
AMERICA.			
Canada	Labour Department, Canada. (28)	Theoretical budget.	July 1914..
United States of America ..	Reports of the Commissioner of Labour, U.S.A., 1890-1891. (13)	2,541	1890-1891..
Do. ..	Eighteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labour Statistics, 1903.	11,156	1901 ..
Do. ..	Bureau of Labour Statistics. Country-wide cost of living survey, 1918. (23)	12,096	1918 ..
Boston (Mass.) ..	Do. (30)	407	1918 ..
New York (N. Y.) ..	Do. (30)	518	Do. ..
Philadelphia (P. A.) and Camden (N. J.).	Do. (30)	301	Do. ..
Chicago (Ill.) ..	Do. (31)	348	Do. ..
Kansas City (Kan.) and Kansas City (Mo.)	Do. (32)	224	Do. ..
Los Angeles (Calif.) ..	Do. (32)	202	Do. ..
New Orleans (La.) (white families).	Do. (32)	147	Do. ..
San Francisco and Oakland (Calif.)	Do. (32)	301	Do. ..
U. S. A. ..	American Rolling Mills Co. (33)	Not given..	Not given..
Do. ..	National Industrial Conference Board. (33)	Do. ...	Do. ...

(28) Labour Gazette, Canada.

(29) This is for laundry or starch only.

(30) U. S. A. Monthly Labour Review, May 1919.

XX—contd.

in different countries.
miscellaneous items).

Percentage expenditure on

Food.	Fuel and lighting.	Clothing.	House-rent.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
52.3	13.4	Not given..	34.1	0.2 (29)	100.0
41.0	5.9	15.3	15.1	22.7	100.0
43.1	5.7	13.0	18.1	20.1	100.0
38.2	5.3	16.6	13.4	26.5	100.0
44.5	5.6	15.5	12.8	21.6	100.0
42.0	4.3	16.6	14.3	22.0	100.0
40.2	5.1	16.3	13.2	25.2	100.0
37.8	6.0	16.0	14.9	25.0	100.0
38.7	5.7	15.2	13.6	26.7	100.0
35.8	3.1	14.9	13.4	32.8	100.0
42.6	4.8	15.0	12.0	25.7	100.0
37.9	4.1	16.6	14.8	26.6	100.0
40.0	5.5	17.0	17.5	20.0	100.0
43.1	5.6	13.2	17.7	20.4	100.0

(31) U. S. A. Monthly Labour Review, June 1919.

(32) U. S. A. Monthly Labour Review, July 1919.

(33) U. S. A. Monthly Labour Review, May 1922.

TABLE

*Group percentage expenditure**(Including*

Country.	Source of information.	No. of budgets.	Month and year to which the figures relate.
Uruguay	Boletín de la oficina Nacional del Trabajo, Montevideo, May to August 1919. (34)	Not given..	1913 ..
Argentina (Buenos Aires) ..	Cronica Mensual del Departamento Nacional del Trabajo, pages 507, 508, 510, 511, Buenos Aires, Agosto de 1920. (35)	84	1920 ..
Trinidad :—			
West Indian ..	Report of the Wages Committee, 1919-1920, (Council paper No. 125 of 1920).	Not given..	1919-1920..
East Indian ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1919-1920..

(34) U. S. A. Monthly Labour Review, August 1920.

(35) U. S. A. Monthly Labour Review, December 1920.

XX--concl'd.

in different countries.

miscellaneous items).

Percentage expenditure on					
Food.	Fuel and lighting.	Clothing.	House-rent.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
35.4	Not given..	19.8	27.3	17.5	100.0
59.6	4.1	8.4	17.8	10.1	100.0
69.8	5.0 (36)	18.0	2.6	4.6	100.0
72.1	5.2 (36)	15.4	2.7	4.6	100.0

(36) 'Washing' comes under this head.

TABLE XXI.

Group percentage expenditure in different countries.

(Excluding miscellaneous items.)

Note.—The percentages refer to the pre-war period.

Country.	Month and year.	Percentage expenditure on				
		Food.	Fuel and lighting.	Clothing.	House-rent.	Total.
(1) India—Bombay.	July 1914 ..	68·7	8·8	7·4	(a) 15·1	100·0
(2) Japan—Tokyo .	1914 (b) .	55·1	9·4	11·3	24·2	100·0
(3) United Kingdom	July 1914 ..	62·5	8·3	12·5	16·7	100·0
(4) France ..	1914 ..	65·2	5·5	16·3	13·0	100·0
(5) Italy—						
Rome ..	1st half of 1914.	67·1	7·8	11·0	14·1	100·0
Milan ..	Do. ..	69·0	5·0	13·3	12·7	100·0
(6) Norway ..	July 1914 ..	58·9	6·4	15·5	19·2	100·0
(7) Sweden ..	Do. ..	58·1	5·4	16·2	20·3	100·0
(8) Denmark ..	Do. ..	59·2	6·2	16·8	17·8	100·0
(9) Germany (Berlin).	(b) August 1913—July 1914.	42·4	8·2	25·6	23·8	100·0
(10) Hungary ..	July 1914 ..	45·3	7·5	19·0	28·2	100·0
(11) Australia ..	1913 ..	57·4	6·3	19·0	17·3	100·0
(12) U. S. A. ..	(b) July 1914.	49·3	7·6	17·1	26·0	100·0
(13) Trinidad—						
West Indian ..	Pre-war ..	74·2	5·8	14·0	6·0	100·0
East Indian ..	Do. ..	76·9	6·1	10·8	6·2	100·0

(a) As compared with the rise in the prices of other articles the increase in house-rent paid by the working classes of Bombay is small in 1921. The amount paid for house-rent in 1914 therefore bulks more largely in the expenditure in 1914 when the total expenditure was much less than in 1921.

(b) These figures have been estimated in this office. The original figures for this country are given in table XX.

TABLE

Countries in descending order according to the

Note.—The percentages refer

Food.	Percentage expend- iture.	Fuel and lighting.	Percentage expend- iture.
Trinidad (East Indian) ..	76·9	Japan (Tokyo) ..	(a) 9·4
Do. (West Indian) ..	74·2	India (Bombay) ..	(b) 8·8
Italy (Milan) ..	69·0	United Kingdom ..	8·3
India (Bombay) ..	68·7	Germany (Berlin) ..	(a) 8·2
Italy (Rome) ..	67·1	Italy (Rome) ..	7·8
France ..	65·2	U. S. A. ..	(a) 7·6
United Kingdom ..	62·5	Hungary ..	7·5
Denmark ..	59·2	Norway ..	6·4
Norway ..	58·9	Australia ..	6·3
Sweden ..	58·1	Denmark ..	6·2
Australia ..	57·4	Trinidad (East Indian) ..	6·1
Japan (Tokyo) ..	(a) 55·1	Trinidad (West Indian) ..	5·8
U. S. A. ..	(a) 49·3	France ..	5·5
Hungary ..	45·3	Sweden ..	5·4
Germany (Berlin) ..	(a) 42·4	Italy (Milan) ..	5·0

(a) These figures have been estimated in this office. The original figures for this country are given

(b) The percentage is comparatively high as fuel has to be imported into Bombay.

(c) As compared with the rise in the prices of other articles the increase in house-rent paid by the more largely in the expenditure in 1914 when the total expenditure was much less than in 1921.

XXII.

magnitude of the percentage expenditure on different groups.
to the pre-war period.

Clothing.	Percentage expend- iture.	House-rent.	Percentage expend- iture.
Germany (Berlin)	.. (a) 25·6	Hungary	.. 28·2
Australia	.. 19·0	U. S. A.	.. (a) 26·0
Hungary	.. 19·0	Japan (Tokyo)	.. (a) 24·2
U. S. A.	.. (a) 17·1	Germany (Berlin)	.. (a) 23·8
Denmark	.. 16·8	Sweden	.. 20·3
France	.. 16·3	Norway	.. 19·2
Sweden	.. 16·2	Denmark	.. 17·8
Norway	.. 15·5	Australia	.. 17·3
Trinidad (West Indian)	.. 14·0	United Kingdom	.. 16·7
Italy (Milan)	.. 13·3	India (Bombay)	.. (c) 15·1
United Kingdom	.. 12·5	Italy (Rome)	.. 14·1
Japan (Tokyo)	.. (a) 11·3	France	.. 13·0
Italy (Rome)	.. 11·0	Italy (Milan)	.. 12·7
Trinidad (East Indian)	.. 10·8	Trinidad (East Indian)	.. 6·2
India (Bombay)	.. 7·4	Do. (West Indian)	6·0

in table XX.

working classes of Bombay is small in 1921. The amount paid for house-rent in 1914 therefore bulks

TABLE
Average income and group

		LIMITS OF		
		Below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.
Number of budgets	..	69	167	207
Percentage of total number of budgets	..	11·4	27·7	34·3
Average monthly income	..	Rs. a. p. 25 14 7	Rs. a. p. 34 6 3	Rs. a. p. 42 9 5
		Average		
Food.				
Boarding	..	10 15 9	12 1 8	12 6 4
Refreshments	..	2 3 1	3 9 2	4 5 2
Total Food	..	13 2 10	15 10 10	16 11 6
Lighting (a)	..	0 8 0	0 6 9	0 6 7
Clothing.				
Self	..	1 4 8	1 7 8	1 9 6
Shoes or sandals	..	0 2 0	0 2 7	0 3 3
Bedding	..	0 3 6	0 2 1	0 2 4
Total Clothing	..	1 10 2	1 12 4	1 15 1
House-rent (a)	..	0 10 8	2 2 0	2 0 1
Miscellaneous.				
Liquor	..	2 2 6	2 5 11	3 0 5
Tobacco and pansupari (betelnut)	..	2 1 6	2 10 9	3 3 2
Interest on debts	..	0 8 7	0 12 1	1 2 8
Others	..	0 11 6	1 4 1	2 2 6
Total Miscellaneous	..	5 8 1	7 0 10	9 8 9
Total Monthly Expenditure	..	21 7 9	27 0 9	30 10 0
Balance of income over expenditure	..	4 6 10	7 5 6	11 15 5
Balance expressed as percentage of income.	..	17·1	21·4	28·1
Average number of dependents living away from Bombay	..	3·8	3·5	3·9
Average monthly remittance to dependents	..	4 2 8	7 12 4	11 4 9
Remittance expressed as percentage of income	..	16·1	22·6	26·5

(a) Expenditure on lighting was shown separately in 13·6 per cent. of the budgets only and on those workers only who spend on these items and not for all the workers.

XXIII.

expenditure for Single men (in rupees).

MONTHLY INCOME.

Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80.	Rs. 80 and over.	All incomes.
65	58	27	10	603
10·8	9·6	4·5	1·7	100·0
Rs. a. p. 53 4 11	Rs. a. p. 63 0 3	Rs. a. p. 72 5 4	Rs. a. p. 89 6 5	Rs. a. p. 43 10 3

group expenditure.

13 14 10 4 6 0	15 12 6 4 15 4	16 12 0 5 1 9	18 8 0 6 0 10	12 15 1 4 0 0
18 4 10	20 11 10	21 13 9	24 8 10	16 15 1
0 8 1	0 11 0	0 13 3	0 14 8	0 8 5
1 9 10 0 3 3 0 3 7	1 10 9 0 3 8 0 4 0	1 11 2 0 3 8 0 4 0	2 0 0 0 4 5 0 4 8	1 8 9 0 3 0 0 2 10
2 0 8	2 2 5	2 2 10	2 9 1	1 14 7
2 10 8	2 15 0	3 0 4	3 8 0	2 3 11
3 7 11 3 13 3 0 8 11 4 3 3	4 10 7 3 13 3 0 3 1 5 2 6	5 3 7 4 0 10 0 4 9 5 0 6	5 12 5 4 12 0 6 6 0	3 1 7 3 1 11 0 12 3 2 7 3
12 1 4	13 13 5	14 9 8	16 14 5	9 7 0
35 9 7	40 5 8	42 7 10	48 7 0	31 1 0
17 11 4	22 10 7	29 13 6	40 15 5	12 9 3
33·2	36·0	41·3	45·8	28·8
4·6	4·9	5·3	6·2	4·0
15 6 0	19 6 9	21 14 3	26 0 0	11 7 1
28·9	30·8	30·3	29·1	26·2

house-rent in 47·4 per cent. The figures against these items in the table represent the averages for

TABLE

Percentage Expenditure

Average monthly expenditure on certain

				LIMITS OF		
				Below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.
Number of budgets	..	..		69	167	207
Average monthly income	..	..		Rs. a. p. 25 14 7	Rs. a. p. 34 6 3	Rs. a. p. 42 9 5
				Group		
Food.						
Boarding	..	..		51·2	44·7	40·5
Refreshments	..	..		10·2	13·2	14·1
Total Food	..	..		61·4	57·9	54·6
Lighting (a)	..	..		2·3	1·6	1·3
Clothing.						
Self	..	..		6·0	5·5	5·2
Shoes or sandals	..	..		·6	·6	·7
Bedding	..	..		1·0	·5	·5
Total Clothing	..	..		7·6	6·6	6·4
House-rent (a)	..	..		3·1	7·8	6·5
Miscellaneous.						
Liquor	..	..		10·0	8·8	9·9
Tobacco and pansupari (betelnut)	..	..		9·8	9·9	10·5
Interest on debts	..	..		2·5	2·8	3·8
Others	..	..		3·3	4·6	7·0
Total Miscellaneous	..	..		25·6	26·1	31·2
Total Monthly Expenditure	..	..		100·0	100·0	100·0

(a) Expenditure on lighting was shown separately in 13·4 per cent. of the budgets only and on those workers only who spend on these items and not for all the workers.

XXIV.

of Single men on groups.

main groups expressed as percentage of total expenditure.

MONTHLY INCOME.

Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80.	Rs. 80 and over.	All incomes.
65	58	27	10	603
Rs. a. p. 53 4 11	Rs. a. p. 63 0 3	Rs. a. p. 72 5 4	Rs. a. p. 89 6 5	Rs. a. p. 43 10 3

percentage expenditure.

39·1 12·3	39·1 12·3	39·4 12·0	38·2 12·5	41·6 12·9
51·4	51·4	51·4	50·7	54·5
1·4	1·7	2·0	1·9	1·7
4·5 ·6 ·6	4·1 ·6 ·7	4·0 ·5 ·6	4·1 ·6 ·6	5·0 ·6 ·6
5·7	5·3	5·1	5·3	6·2
7·5	7·3	7·1	7·2	7·2
9·8 10·8 1·6 11·8	11·5 9·5 ·5 12·8	12·3 9·5 ·7 11·9	11·9 9·8 13·2	10·0 10·0 2·5 7·9
34·0	34·3	34·4	34·9	30·4
100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

house-rent in 47·4 per cent. The figures against these items in the table represent the averages for

TABLE

Number and cost of

Average number of articles of clothing required for one year per

	LIMITS OF		
	Below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.
Number of budgets	69	167	207
Average monthly income	Rs. a. p. 25 14 7	Rs. a. p. 34 6 3	Rs. a. p. 42 9 5
Detailed number			
Men's Clothing.			
<i>Dhotis and pants.</i>			
Average number per man	2·6	2·5	2·8
Average expenditure per man .. Rs.	0 9 1	0 9 0	0 9 7
Average expenditure per article .. Rs.	0 3 6	0 3 7	0 3 5
<i>Pagrees and caps.</i>			
Average number per man	·6	·9	·9
Average expenditure per man .. Rs.	0 1 10	0 2 8	0 2 10
Average expenditure per article .. Rs.	0 2 10	0 2 11	0 3 2
<i>Bandis.</i>			
Average number per man	·2	·2	·2
Average expenditure per man .. Rs.	0 0 4	0 0 7	0 0 4
Average expenditure per article .. Rs.	0 1 9	0 3 2	0 1 8
<i>Pahirans or shirts.</i>			
Average number per man	3·1	2·9	3·0
Average expenditure per man .. Rs.	0 7 4	0 8 2	0 8 5
Average expenditure per article .. Rs.	0 2 4	0 2 10	0 2 10
<i>Coats.</i>			
Average number per man	·3	·5	·6
Average expenditure per man .. Rs.	0 1 10	0 3 2	0 4 3
Average expenditure per article .. Rs.	0 6 0	0 5 9	0 6 9
<i>Others.</i>			
Average expenditure per man .. Rs.	0 0 3	0 0 1	0 0 1
Total Monthly Expenditure on Men's Clothing .. Rs.	1 4 8	1 7 8	1 9 6
Expenditure on Men's Clothing expressed as percentage of total expenditure ..	6·0	5·5	5·2

XXV.

clothing of Single men.

man and average monthly expenditure per man and per article.

MONTHLY INCOME.

Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80.	Rs. 80 and over.	All incomes.
65	58	27	10	603
Rs. a. p. 53 4 11	Rs. a. p. 63 0 3	Rs. a. p. 72 5 4	Rs. a. p. 89 6 5	Rs. a. p. 43 10 3

and cost of clothing.

2·3 0 9 2 0 3 11	2·3 0 9 4 0 4 0	2·6 0 10 1 0 3 11	3·2 0 12 5 0 4 6	2·6 0 9 4 0 3 7
1·0 0 3 4 0 3 5	1·0 0 3 11 0 3 11	1·0 0 3 10 0 3 9	1·0 0 3 8 0 4 0	·9 0 2 11 0 3 3
·1 0 0 1 0 2 0	.... .... ....	·1 0 0 5 0 4 0	·7 0 1 7 0 2 3	·2 0 0 5 0 2 4
2·7 0 7 3 0 2 8	2·6 0 7 0 0 2 8	2·6 0 7 3 0 2 9	2·7 0 8 6 0 3 2	2·9 0 7 11 0 2 9
·9 0 6 0 0 6 8	·8 0 6 0 0 7 3	·8 0 5 7 0 6 9	·9 0 5 10 0 6 7	·6 0 4 1 0 6 5
....	0 0 6	....	....	0 0 1
1 9 10	1 10 9	1 11 2	2 0 0	1 8 9
4·5	4·1	4·0	4·1	5·0

TABLE

Number and cost of

Average number of articles of clothing required for one year per

	LIMITS OF		
	Below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.
Number of budgets	69	167	207
Average monthly income	Rs. a. p. 25 14 7	Rs. a. p. 34 6 3	Rs. a. p. 42 9 5
Detailed number			
Shoes or Sandals.			
Average number of pairs per man	6	9	11
Average expenditure per man .. Rs.	0 2 0	0 2 7	0 3 3
Average expenditure per pair .. Rs.	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 1
Monthly expenditure on shoes or sandals expressed as percentage of total expenditure	6	6	7
Average monthly			
Bedding.			
Cots or Charpoys Rs.	0 0 5	0 0 2	0 0 3
Mattresses Rs.	0 2 0	0 1 5	0 1 5
Blankets Rs.	0 0 6	0 0 2	0 0 5
Sheets Rs.	0 0 7	0 0 4	0 0 3
Razaees Rs.			
Total Monthly Expenditure on Bedding. Rs.	0 3 6	0 2 1	0 2 4
Expenditure on Bedding expressed as percentage of total expenditure ..	10	5	5
Total Monthly Expenditure on all clothing Rs.	1 10 2	1 12 4	1 15 1
Expenditure on all clothing expressed as percentage of total expenditure ..	7.6	6.6	6.4

XXV—*contd.**clothing of Single men.*

man and average monthly expenditure per man and per article.

MONTHLY INCOME.

Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80.	Rs. 80 and over.	All incomes.
65	58	27	10	603
Rs. a. p. 53 4 11	Rs. a. p. 63 0 3	Rs. a. p. 72 5 4	Rs. a. p. 89 6 5	Rs. a. p. 43 10 3

and cost of clothing.

1.1 0 3 3 0 3 1 ·6	1.0 0 3 8 0 3 7 ·6	1.0 0 3 8 0 3 8 ·5	1.1 0 4 5 0 4 1 ·6	·9 0 3 0 0 3 2 ·6
---------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------------

expenditure per man.

.... 0 0 7 0 2 0 0 0 10 0 0 2 0 3 7 ·6 2 0 8 5.7	0 0 6 0 0 6 0 1 11 0 0 10 0 0 3 0 4 0 ·6 2 2 5 5.3 0 0 6 0 2 5 0 1 1 0 4 0 ·6 2 2 10 5.1 0 0 3 0 3 1 0 1 2 0 0 2 0 4 8 ·6 2 9 1 5.3	0 0 1 0 0 4 0 1 8 0 0 6 0 0 3 0 2 10 ·6 1 14 7 6.2
--	--	---	---	--

TABLE

Miscellaneous expenditure

	LIMITS OF		
	Below Rs. 30.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.
Number of budgets	69	167	207
Average monthly income	Rs. a. p. 25 14 7	Rs. a. p. 34 6 3	Rs. a. p. 42 9 5
Detailed			
Miscellaneous.			
Hair-cutting	0 7 4	0 8 8	0 10 0
Washing of clothes or soap	0 2 7	0 3 11	0 5 3
Medicine .. ..	....	0 0 9	0 2 7
Education .. ..	....	....	0 0 7
Travelling expenses to and from work .. ..	....	0 4 2	0 12 0
Tobacco	1 3 1	1 7 0	1 12 1
Liquor (a)	2 2 6	2 5 11	3 0 5
Pansupari (betelnut)	0 14 5	1 3 9	1 7 1
Amusements	0 1 7	0 2 7	0 4 1
Interest on debts	0 8 7	0 12 1	1 2 8
Total Miscellaneous expenditure	5 8 1	7 0 10	9 8 9
Miscellaneous expenditure expressed as percentage of total expenditure	25.6	26.1	31.2

(a) The expenditure on this account is put forward with great reserve as the workers are not

XXVI.

of Single men.

MONTHLY INCOME.

Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 70 and below Rs. 80.	Rs. 80 and over.	All incomes.
65	58	27	10	603
Rs. a. p. 53 4 11	Rs. a. p. 63 0 3	Rs. a. p. 72 5 4	Rs. a. p. 89 6 5	Rs. a. p. 43 10 3

miscellaneous expenditure.

0 14 1	0 15 3	0 15 8	0 15 7	0 10 8
0 10 10	0 15 1	1 0 1	1 0 10	0 6 10
0 2 0	0 5 0	0 4 2	0 1 7	0 2 0
0 2 4	0 3 5	....	....	0 0 9
1 11 2	2 1 8	2 0 9	2 8 10	0 13 7
2 0 10	2 2 11	2 5 10	2 11 2	1 11 6
3 7 11	4 10 7	5 3 7	5 12 4	3 1 7
1 12 5	1 10 4	1 11 0	2 0 10	1 6 5
0 10 10	0 10 1	0 11 10	1 11 3	0 5 5
0 8 11	0 3 1	0 4 9	....	0 12 3
12 1 4	13 13 5	14 9 8	16 14 5	9 7 0
34·0	34·3	34·4	34·9	30·4

unable and unwilling to give the correct figures.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

B.—REPRESENTATIVE BUDGETS.

(Family Men.)

TABLE XXVII.

*Representative Family Budgets for Weavers in the Cotton Mills
in Bombay.*

(Note.—The size ⁽¹⁾ of the family has been taken to be four, viz., husband, wife and two children in all cases. See paragraph 14.)

LIMITS OF MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.	Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.	Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.
Number of budgets ..	109	115	85	109	115	85
Monthly family income ..	Rs. a. p. 45 0 0	Rs. a. p. 53 0 0	Rs. a. p. 63 0 0	Rs. a. p. 45 0 0	Rs. a. p. 53 0 0	Rs. a. p. 63 0 0
	Actual expenditure.			Percentage expenditure.		
Food.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Cereals ..	14 14 0	15 10 0	15 10 0	31·6	32·6	30·8
Pulses ..	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	2·3	2·1	2·0
Other articles of food ..	8 7 6	9 6 6	10 4 3	19·7	19·6	20·2
Total Food ..	24 5 6	26 0 6	26 14 3	56·6	54·3	53·0
Fuel and lighting ..	3 9 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	8·3	8·1	7·9
Total Clothing ..	4 6 0	4 8 0	4 14 0	10·2	9·4	9·6
House-rent ..	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	9·3	9·4	9·1
Miscellaneous Total ..	6 11 0	9 0 0	10 3 0	15·6	18·8	16·1
Liquor ..	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	4·1	4·7	4·9
Tobacco and pansupari (betelnut).	2 10 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	6·1	6·8	6·1
Interest on debts ..	(2) 0 5 0	0 12 0	0 15 0	0·7	1·6	1·9
Others ..	2 0 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	4·7	5·7	6·0
Total Monthly expenditure.	42 15 6	47 14 6	50 11 3	100·0	100·0	100·0
Balance of income over expenditure.	2 0 6	5 1 6	12 4 9	..	..	..

Notes.—(1) The average size of the family is 3·8 persons of whom 1·7 are children in the income class "Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50"; 4·5 and 2·3 in "Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60"; and 4·8 and 2·5 in "Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70".

(2) The percentage of families showing expenditure and the average expenditure of all the families on this item are 24·8 and Re. 0·7-1.

TABLE XXVIII.

*Representative Family Budgets for Spinners in the Cotton Mills
in Bombay.*

(Note.—The size (1) of the family has been taken to be four viz., husband, wife and two children in all cases. See paragraph 14.)

LIMITS OF MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.	Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.	Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.
Number of budgets	43	83	82	43	83	82
Monthly family income	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 43 8 0	Rs. a. p. 53 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 43 8 0	Rs. a. p. 53 0 0
	Actual expenditure.			Percentage expenditure.		
Food.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Coreals	13 13 0	14 15 0	15 3 0	39·2	35·4	33·3
Pulses	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	2·7	2·2	2·1
Other articles of food	6 2 0	8 5 0	9 4 9	17·4	10·7	20·4
Total Food	20 14 0	24 3 0	25 6 9	59·3	57·3	55·8
Fuel and lighting	2 15 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	8·4	8·0	7·7
Total Clothing	3 3 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	9·1	9·5	8·8
House-rent	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	9·9	9·5	8·8
Miscellaneous Total	4 11 0	6 10 0	8 10 0	13·3	15·7	18·9
Liquor	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	4·3	4·7	4·9
Tobacco and pansupari (betelnut)	1 14 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	5·3	5·9	6·6
Interest on debts (2)	(a)	0 8 0	(b)	..	1·2	..
Others	1 5 0	1 10 0	3 6 0	3·7	3·9	7·4
Total Monthly Expenditure.	35 3 0	42 3 0	45 8 9	100·0	100·0	100·0
Balance of income over expenditure.	-0 3 0	1 5 0	7 7 3	..	..	..

Notes.—(1) The average size of the family is 3·9 persons of whom 1·9 are children in the income class "Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40"; 4·0 and 2·0 in "Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50"; and 4·5 and 2·2 in "Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60".

(2) The percentage of families showing expenditure and the average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 30·2 and Re. 0-4-8 and on (b) 23·2 and Re. 0-6-1.

TABLE XXIX.

Representative Family Budgets for Dock Labourers in Bombay.

(Note.—The size (1) of the family has been taken to be four, viz., husband, wife and two children in all cases. See paragraph 14.)

LIMITS OF MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME.		Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.
Number of budgets	..	36	66	36	66
Monthly family income	..	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 44 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 44 0 0
		Actual expenditure.		Percentage expenditure.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Food.					
Cereals	..	14 7 6	16 5 0	38·8	37·1
Pulses	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	2·7	2·3
Other articles of food	..	7 7 0	9 2 6	20·0	20·8
Total Food	..	22 14 6	26 7 6	61·5	60·2
Fuel and lighting	..	2 7 0	3 2 0	6·5	7·1
Total Clothing	..	3 4 0	3 8 0	8·7	8·0
House-rent	..	2 12 0	2 12 0	7·4	6·2
Miscellaneous Total	..	5 15 0	8 2 0	15·9	18·5
Liquor	..	1 4 0	2 6 0	3·3	5·4
Tobacco and pansupari (betelnut)	..	2 8 0	3 0 0	6·7	6·8
Interest on debts	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	2·7	2·3
Others	..	1 3 0	1 12 0	3·2	4·0
Total Monthly expenditure	..	37 4 6	43 15 6	100·0	100·0
Balance of income over expenditure	..	-2 4 6	0 0 6	..	..

Note.—(1) The average size of the family is 3·3 persons of whom 1·2 are children in the income class "Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40"; and 3·5 and 1·4 in "Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50."

TABLE XXX.

Representative Family Budgets for Fitters in the Engineering Industries in Bombay.

(Note.—The size ⁽¹⁾ of the family has been taken to be four, viz., husband, wife and two children in all cases. See paragraph 14.)

LIMITS OF MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME.		Rs 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.
Number of budgets	..	48	85	48	85
Monthly family income	..	Rs. a. p. 52 8 0	Rs. a. p. 62 0 0	Rs. a. p. 52 8 0	Rs. a. p. 62 0 0
		Actual expenditure.		Percentage expenditure.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Food.					
Cereals	..	15 4 0	16 8 0	30·4	29·0
Pulses	..	1 5 0	1 5 0	2·6	2·3
Other articles of food	..	11 9 0	13 12 6	23·1	24·3
Total Food	..	28 2 0	31 9 6	56·1	55·6
Fuel and lighting	..	4 0 0	4 4 0	8·0	7·5
Total Clothing	..	5 8 0	5 8 0	11·0	9·7
House-rent	..	4 8 0	4 8 0	8·9	7·9
Miscellaneous Total	..	8 0 0	11 0 0	16·0	19·3
Liquor	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	4·0	3·5
Tobacco and pansupari (betelnut)	..	2 8 0	3 0 0	5·0	5·3
		(a)	(b)		
Interest on debts (2)	..	1 8 0	2 0 0	3·0	3·5
Others	..	2 0 0	4 0 0	4·0	7·0
Total Monthly expenditure	..	50 2 0	56 13 6	100·0	100·0
Balance of income over expenditure.		2 6 0	5 2 6	..	..

Notes—(1) The average size of the family is 3·8 persons of whom 1·7 are children in the income class "Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60" and 3·7 and 1·0 in "Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70".

(2) The percentage of families showing expenditure and the average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 52·1 and Rs. 1-10-10 and on (b) 64·7 and Rs. 1-15-1.

TABLE XXXI.

Representative Family Budget for Municipal Scavengers.

(Note.—The size (1) of the family has been taken to be four, viz., husband, wife and two children in all cases. See paragraph 14.)

LIMITS OF MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME.		Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.
Number of budgets	..	212	212
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Monthly family income	..	42 0 0	42 0 0
		Actual expenditure.	Percentage expenditure.
		Rs. a. p.	
Cereals	..	11 0 0	27·7
Pulses	..	1 6 0	3·5
Other articles of food	..	10 1 0	25·3
	Total Food	22 7 0	56·5
Fuel and lighting	..	3 1 0	7·7
Total Clothing	..	4 0 0	10·1
House-rent	..	0 13 0	2·1
Miscellaneous Total	..	9 6 0	23·6
Liquor	..	2 8 0	6·3
Tobacco and pansupari (betelnut)	..	2 8 0	6·3
Interest on debts	..	2 8 0	6·3
Others	..	1 14 0	4·7
Total Monthly expenditure	..	39 11 0	100·0
Balance of income over expenditure	..	2 5 0	....

Note—(1) The average size of the family is 3·7 persons of whom 1·7 are children.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

B.—REPRESENTATIVE BUDGETS.

(Single Men.)

TABLE
Representative Budgets for Single Men

LIMITS OF MONTHLY INCOME.			Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.	Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.
Number of budgets	..	..	20	25	17
Monthly income	..	..	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 8 0	Rs. a. p. 52 0 0
			Actual expenditure.		
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Food.					
Boarding	..	..	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 8 0
Refreshments	..	..	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
Total Food	..	..	15 0 0	15 12 0	16 8 0
Lighting	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Total Clothing	..	..	1 10 8	2 8 0	2 9 0
House-rent	..	..	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor	..	..	2 0 0	2 8 0	3 0 0
Tobacco and pansupari (betelnut)	..	..	3 8 0	3 0 0	4 0 0
Interest on debts (1)	..	..	(a) 1 0 0	(b) 2 0 0	(c) ...
Others	..	..	1 8 0	1 8 0	3 0 0
Total Miscellaneous	..	..	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0
Total Monthly expenditure	..	..	27 14 8	30 8 0	32 9 0
Balance of income over expenditure	..	..	7 1 4	12 0 0	19 7 0
Number of dependents living away from Bombay (2).			(d) 3	(e) 4	(f) 4
Monthly remittance to dependents	..	..	7 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0

Notes.—(1) The approximate percentage of budgets showing expenditure and the average and Re. 0-9-11.

(2) The average number of dependents living away from Bombay is for (d) 3·3; for (e) 3·8;

XXXII.

Weavers in the Cotton Mills in Bombay.

LIMITS OF MONTHLY INCOME.			Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.	Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.
Number of budgets	..	..	20	25	17
Monthly income	..	..	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 8 0	Rs. a. p. 52 0 0
			Percentage expenditure.		
Food.					
Boarding	..	..	43·0	39·4	38·4
Refreshments	..	..	10·7	12·3	12·3
Total Food	..	..	53·7	51·7	50·7
Lighting	..	..	1·8	1·6	1·5
Total Clothing	..	..	6·0	8·2	7·9
House-rent	..	..	9·8	9·0	9·2
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor	..	..	7·2	8·2	9·2
Tobacco and pansupari (betelnut )	..	..	12·5	9·8	12·3
Interest on debts (1)	..	..	3·6	6·6	....
Others	..	..	5·4	4·9	9·2
Total Miscellaneous	..	..	28·7	29·5	30·7
Total Monthly expenditure	..	..	100·0	100·0	100·0
Balance of income over expenditure	..	..	....	....	....
Number of dependents living away from Bombay (2).	..	..	....	....	....
Monthly remittance to dependents	..	..	....	....	..

expenditure of all the budgets on (a) are 45 and Re. 0-13-2; on (b) 72 and Rs. 1-11-11 and on (c) 5; and for (f) 4·2.

TABLE XXXIII.

Representative Budgets for Single Men Spinners in the Cotton Mills in Bombay.

LIMITS OF MONTHLY INCOME			Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.
Number of budgets	..	..	14	25	14	25
Monthly income	..	..	Rs. a. p. 32 8 0	Rs. a. p. 43 0 0	Rs. a. p. 32 8 0	Rs. a. p. 43 0 0
			Actual expenditure. (1)		Percentage expenditure.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Food.						
Boarding	..	..	12 0 0	12 0 0	48.5	39.3
Refreshments	..	..	3 0 0	4 0 0	12.1	13.1
Total Food	..	..	15 0 0	16 0 0	60.6	52.4
Lighting	..	..	(a)	(b) 0 2 0	..	0.4
Total Clothing	..	..	1 12 0	1 14 8	7.1	6.3
House-rent	..	..	1 8 0	1 8 0	6.1	4.9
Miscellaneous.						
Liquor	..	..	2 8 0	3 0 0	10.1	9.8
Tobacco and pansupari (betelnut )	..	..	2 0 0	4 0 0	8.1	13.1
Interest on debts	..	..	(c) 1 0 0	(d) 1 8 0	4.0	4.9
Others	..	..	1 0 0	2 8 0	4.0	8.2
Total Miscellaneous	..	..	6 8 0	11 0 0	26.2	36.0
Total Monthly expenditure	..	..	24 12 0	30 8 8	100.0	100.0
Balance of income over expenditure	..	..	7 12 0	12 7 4	..	..
Number of dependents living away from Bombay.(2)	..	..	(e) 3	(f) 4	..	..
Monthly remittance to dependents	..	..	7 8 0	11 0 0	..	..

Notes:—(1) No budget shows expenditure on (a) separately. The approximate percentage of budgets showing expenditure and the average expenditure of all the budgets on (b) are 24 and Re. 0-0-6 ; on (c) 57 and Rs. 1-3-2 ; and on (d) 48 and Rs. 1-7-3.

(2) The average number of dependents living away from Bombay is for (e) 3.1 and for (f) 3.6.

TABLE XXXIV.

Representative Budgets for Single Men Dock-labourers in Bombay.

LIMITS OF MONTHLY INCOME.				Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.	Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.	Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.
Number of budgets ..				83	101	83	101
Monthly income				Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0
				Actual expenditure. (1)		Percentage expenditure.	
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Food.							
Boarding				12 0 0	12 0 0	45.5	40.0
Refreshments				4 8 0	5 0 0	17.0	16.7
Total Food ..				16 8 0	17 0 0	62.5	56.7
Lighting ..				(a)	(a)	..	..
Total Clothing ..				1 14	2 0 0	7.1	6.7
House-rent ..				(b) 1 0 0	(c) 1 0 0	3.8	3.3
Miscellaneous.							
Liquor				2 8 0	3 8 0	9.5	11.7
Tobacco and pansupari (betelnut) ..				2 8 0	3 0 0	9.5	10.0
Interest on debts				(d) 1 0 0	(e) 1 8 0	3.8	5.0
Others				1 0 0	2 0 0	3.8	6.6
Total Miscellaneous ..				7 0 0	10 0 0	26.6	33.3
Total Monthly expenditure ..				26 6 0	30 0 0	100.0	100.0
Balance of income over expenditure ..				8 10 0	12 0 0	..	..
Number of dependents living away .. from Bombay. (2)				(f) 3	(g) 3	..	..
Monthly remittance to dependents ..				8 0 0	11 0 0	..	..

Notes.—(1) No budget shows expenditure on (a) separately. The approximate percentage of budgets showing expenditure and the average expenditure of all the budgets on (b) are 16 and Re. 0-3-7; on (c) 26 and Re. 0-5-9; on (d) 42 and Re. 0-10-11; and on (e) 61 and Rs. 1-5-3.

(2) The average number of dependents living away from Bombay is for (f) 2.8 and for (g) 3.3.

TABLE XXXV.

Representative Budgets for Single Men Fitters in the Engineering Industries in Bombay.

LIMITS OF MONTHLY INCOME.			Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.	Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.
Number of budgets	..	..	27	27
Monthly income	..	..	Rs. a. p. 62 0 0	Rs. a. p. 62 0 0
			Actual expenditure.	Percentage expenditure.
			Rs. a. p.	
Food.				
Boarding	..	..	15 0 0	38.2
Refreshments	..	..	5 0 0	12.8
Total Food	..	..	20 0 0	51.0
Lighting (a)	..	..	0 8 0	1.3
Total Clothing	..	..	2 3 4	5.6
House-rent	..	..	3 0 0	7.7
Miscellaneous.				
Liquor	..	..	5 0 0	12.7
Tobacco and pansupari (betelnut)	..	..	4 0 0	10.2
Interest on debts	..	..	(b) ....	....
Others	..	..	4 8 0	11.5
Total Miscellaneous	..	..	13 8 0	34.4
Total Monthly expenditure	..	..	39 3 4	100.0
Balance of income over expenditure	..	..	22 12 8	....
Number of dependents living away from Bombay (c)	..	..	4	....
Monthly remittance to dependents	..	..	20 0 0	....

Notes.—(a) About 11 per cent of the budgets show expenditure on this item separately and the average expenditure of all the budgets is Re. 0-1-2.

(b) About 15 per cent of the budgets show expenditure on this item and the average expenditure of all the budgets is Re. 0-2-4.

(c) The average number of dependents living away from Bombay is 4.1.

TABLE XXXVI.

Representative Budgets for Single Men Scavengers.

LIMITS OF MONTHLY INCOME.			Below Rs. 30.	Below Rs. 30.
Number of budgets	..	..	17	17
Monthly income	..	..	Rs. a. p. 23 0 0	Rs. a. p. 23 0 0
			Actual expenditure.	Percentage expenditure.
			Rs. a. p.	
Boarding	..	..	9 0 0	44·1
Refreshments	..	..	2 8 0	12·3
		Total Food	11 8 0	56·4
Lighting (1)	..	..	....	....
Total Clothing	..	..	1 12 3	8·7
House-rent	..	..	0 8 0	2·4
		Miscellaneous.		
Liquor	..	..	3 0 0	14·7
Tobacco and pansupari (betelnut)	..	..	2 8 0	12·3
Interest on debts	..	..	0 12 0	3·7
Others	..	..	0 6 0	1·8
		Total Miscellaneous	6 10 0	32·5
Total Monthly expenditure	..	..	20 6 3	100·0
Balance of income over expenditure	..	..	2 9 9	....
Number of dependents living away from Bombay (2)	..	..	5	....
Monthly remittance to dependents	..	..	2 8 0	....

Notes.—(1) No budget shows expenditure on this item separately.

(2) The average number of dependents living away from Bombay is 4·8.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

C.—SAMPLE BUDGETS.

Sample Family Budgets—Weavers—

Detailed items in the budget.	Representative budget based on 109 budgets	Quantities			
		Sample			
		Serial number of the budgets			
		26	27	37	
		Month and year to which			
		August 1921.	August 1921.	May 1921.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Monthly family income	45 0 0	47 0 0	45 0 0	44 0 0	
Number of persons living in the family ..	(2) 4	5	4	3	
Number of children living in the family ..	2	3	2	1	
Food.					
	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	
Rice and patni	20	22	22	16	
Wheat and wheat-flour	5	8	8	8	
Jowari and bajri	1.5	1	1	1	
Other cereals	3	3	5	4	
Gram and other pulses	3	3	5	4	
Sugar (raw and refined)	3	3	5	4	
Tea	3	3	5	4	
Fish	1.5	1	1	1	
Beef and mutton	1.5	1	1	1	
Milk	2.5	3	4	4	
Ghee	3	3	1.1	1	
Salt	4	4	4	4	
Condiments and spices	3	3	3	4	
Vegetables and fruits	3	4	3	4	
Oils	3	4	3	4	
Refreshments	3	4	3	4	
Other foodstuffs	3	4	3	4	
Total Food .. ..	..	..	..	..
Fuel and lighting.					
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	
Firewood	6	8	8	6	
Kerosene	2.5	3	3	2	
Other fuel and lighting	2.5	3	3	2	
Total Fuel and lighting .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Clothing .. ..	..	..	..	..
House-rent .. ..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor .. ..	..	..	..	..
Interest on debts .. ..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure .. ..	..	..	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure .. ..	..	..	..	..

Notes :—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 3.8 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and
 and on (c) 24.8 and Re. 0-7-1.

XXXVII.

Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.

Qty.(1)		Representative budget based on 109 budgets.	Cost.					
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.					
In the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.					
111	115		26	27	37	111	115	
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.					
July 1921.	August 1921.		August 1921.	August 1921.	May 1921.	July 1921.	August 1921.	
Rs. a. p. 47 0 0	Rs. a. p. 44 0 0	Rs. a. p. 45 0 0	Rs. a. p. 47 0 0	Rs. a. p. 45 0 0	Rs. a. p. 44 0 0	Rs. a. p. 47 0 0	Rs. a. p. 44 0 0	
3	4	(2) 4	5	4	3	3	4	
1	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	
Paylees. 24	Paylees. 22	Rs. a. p. 11 14 0	Rs. a. p. 11 0 0	Rs. a. p. 11 0 0	Rs. a. p. 10 0 0	Rs. a. p. 14 8 0	Rs. a. p. 11 0 0	
.... 8	.... 8	3 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0
.... 1-5	.... 1	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	1 0 0
Secrs. 1	Secrs. 2	0 10 6	0 10 0	1 6 0	0 15 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	
Lbs. 1	Lbs.	(a) 0 2 6	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 6	0 12 0	..	
.... 1	....	1 8 0	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
....	....	0 12 0	..	..	..	..	..
Secrs. 5	Secrs.	0 12 6	1 2 0	1 8 0	..	1 4 0	..	
.... 4	.... 4	(b) 0 5 0	..	1 0 0	..	..	..
....	....	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 3 0
....	....	0 10 0	..	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
.... 3	.... 3	1 4 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0
....	....	0 12 0	1 4 0	0 15 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
....	....	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	1 0 0
....	
....	....	24 5 6	25 5 0	26 2 0	22 12 6	25 2 0	22 8 0
Maunds. 8	Maunds. 8	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	
Bottles. 3	Bottles. 3	0 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
....	....	0 1 0	..	..	..	..	..
....	....	3 9 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	3 6 0	4 9 0	4 9 0
....	....	4 6 0	4 14 4	4 13 8	3 6 8	5 5 0	5 5 0
....	....	4 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
....	....	1 12 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0
....	....	(c) 0 5 0	..	..	..	..	..
....	....	4 10 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	4 12 0	6 8 0	5 1 4
....	....	6 11 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	7 12 0	8 8 0	8 1 4
....	....	42 15 6	46 4 4	45 0 8	43 5 2	47 8 0	44 7 4
....	....	3 0 6	0 11 8	-0 0 8	0 10 10	-0 8 0	-0 7 4

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. vide Appendix B.

whom 1-7 are children.

the average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 43-1 and Re. 0-2-4; on (b) 33-9 and Re. 0-4-10;

TABLE
Sample Family Budgets—

Detailed Items in the budgets.	Represent- ative budget based on 109 budgets	Quan- Sample			
		Serial number of the budgets			
		116	120	128	
		Month and year to which			
		August 1921.	July 1921.	August 1921.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. n. p.
Monthly family income	45 0 0	49 0 0	45 0 0	44 0 0
Number of persons living in the family	(2) 4	4	2	4
Number of children living in the family	2	2	..	2
Food.					
		Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.
Rice and patnl	20	16	0.5	16
Wheat and wheat-flour	5	6	3	..
Jowari and bajri	6	..	8
Other cereals	0	..	1
Gram and other pulses	1.5	1	2.5	1
Sugar (raw and refined)	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
	..	3	5	..	2.5
Ten	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Fish	1	..	..
Beef and mutton	1.5	..	2	..
	..	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Milk	2.5	4	..	4
Ghee	1.1	..	1.5
Salt	4	4	3	4
Condiments and spices
Vegetables and fruits
Oils	3	3	2.5	3
Refreshments
Other foodstuffs
Total Food
Fuel and lighting.					
		Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Firewood	6	8	4	6.5
	..	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.
Kerosene	2.5	3	2.5	2
Other fuel and lighting
Total Fuel and lighting
Total Clothing
House-rent
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor
Interest on debts
Others
Total Miscellaneous
Total Monthly expenditure
Balance of income over expenditure

Notes :—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 3.8 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and
 and on (c) 24.8 and Re. 0-7-1.

XXXVII—contd.

Weavers—Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.

City (1).		Represent- ative budget based on 109 budgets.	Cost.					
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.					
in the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.					
129	131		116	120	128	129	131	
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.					
June 1921.	August 1921.		August 1921.	July 1921.	August 1921.	June 1921.	August 1921.	
Rs. a. p. 40 0 0	Rs. a. p. 44 0 0	Rs. a. p. 45 0 0	Rs. a. p. 49 0 0	Rs. a. p. 45 0 0	Rs. a. p. 44 0 0	Rs. a. p. 40 0 0	Rs. a. p. 44 0 0	
2	4	(2) 4	4	2	4	2	4	
....	2	2	2	..	2	..	2	
Paytees. 24	Paytees. 16	Rs. a. p. 11 14 0	Rs. a. p. 8 0 0	Rs. a. p. 6 0 0	Rs. a. p. 9 8 0	Rs. a. p. 14 0 0	Rs. a. p. 11 0 0	
....	
....	8	3 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	6 0 0	..	5 8 0	
....	....	....	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
1	1	1 0 0	0 12 0	2 4 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	
Seers. 3	Seers. 3	0 10 6	1 6 0	..	0 9 0	0 11 0	0 9 0	
Lbs. 3	Lbs. 3	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	(a) 0 2 6	0 12 0	5 0 0	2 ..	0 2 6	..
....	....	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
....	....	0 12 0	..	..	..	..	..
Seers. 4	Seers. 4	0 12 6	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	
1	1	(b) 0 5 0	1 0 0	..	1 6 0	0 12 0	0 13 0	
4	4	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	
....	....	0 10 0	..	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
....	....	1 4 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
2-3	2	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 6 0	
....	....	1 8 0	2 0 0	..	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0
....	
....	....	24 5 6	26 0 0	20 8 0	26 10 0	22 14 6	24 14 0
Maunds. 4	Maunds. 7	3 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	3 4 0	2 0 0	3 8 0	
Bottles. 2	Bott es. 2	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	
....	....	0 1 0	..	0 10 0	..	..	..
....	....	3 9 0	4 9 0	3 0 0	3 10 0	2 6 0	3 14 0
....	....	4 6 0	6 0 4	8 4 0	8 7 4	3 15 8	4 7 4
....	....	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0
....	....	1 12 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	2 0 0
....	....	(c) 0 5 0	..	..	..	..	..
....	....	4 10 0	4 8 0	5 10 0	2 15 0	2 4 0	2 9 0
....	....	6 11 0	7 8 0	8 10 0	2 15 0	2 4 0	4 9 0
....	....	42 15 6	48 1 4	39 14 0	40 10 4	36 0 2	42 4 4
....	....	2 0 6	0 14 8	5 2 0	3 5 8	3 15 10	1 11 8

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. vide Appendix B, whom 1·7 are children.

the average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 43·1 and Re. 0-2-4; on (b) 33·9 and Re. 0-4-10;

Sample Family Budgets—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Representative budget based on 109 budgets	Quantities			
		Sample			
		Serial number of the budgets			
		134	161	1453	
		Month and year to which			
		August 1921.	July 1921.	January 1922.	
	Rs. a. p. 45 0 0	Rs. a. p. 45 0 0	Rs. a. p. 43 0 0	Rs. a. p. 45 0 0	
Monthly family income	(2) 4	4	4	4	
Number of persons living in the family ..	2	2	2	2	
Number of children living in the family ..					
Food.					
Rice and patni	Paylees. 26	Paylees. 24	Paylees. 24	Paylees. 16	
Wheat and wheat-flour	5	..	.. 2	16	
Jowari and bajri	1.5	2	1	1	
Other cereals	Seers. 3	Seers. 3	Seers. ..	Seers. ..	
Gram and other pulses	Lbs. 0.3	Lbs. 0.5	Lbs. 1	Lbs. ..	
Sugar (raw and refined)	1.5	..	2	4	
Tea	Seers. 2.5	Seers. 4	Seers. ..	Seers. ..	
Fish	3	..	..	..
Beef and mutton	4	4	3	3	
Milk .. ..	..	..	..	..
Ghee .. ..	..	..	..	..
Salt .. ..	..	..	..	..
Condiments and spices .. ..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables and fruits	3	2	3	2	
Oils .. ..	..	..	..	..
Refreshments .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other foodstuffs .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Food .. ..	..	..	..	..
Fuel and lighting.					
Firewood	Maunds. 6	Maunds. 7	Maunds. 4	Maunds. 3.5	
Kerosene	Bottles. 2.5	Bottles. 2	Bottles. 2	Bottles. 1	
Other fuel and lighting .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Fuel and lighting .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Clothing .. ..	..	..	..	..
House-rent .. ..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor .. ..	..	..	..	..
Interest on debts .. ..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure .. ..	..	..	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure .. ..	..	..	..	..

Notes :—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 3.8 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and on (c) 24.8 and Re. 0.7-1.

XXXVII—contd.

Weavers—Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.

Qty. (1)		Represent- ative budget based on 109 budgets.	Cost.				
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.				
In the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.				
1455	1460		134	161	1453	1455	1460
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.				
January 1922.	January 1922.		August 1921.	July 1921.	January 1922.	January 1922.	January 1922.
Rs. a. p. 45 0 0	Rs. a. p. 45 0 0	Rs. a. p. 45 0 0	Rs. a. p. 45 0 0	Rs. a. p. 43 0 0	Rs. a. p. 45 0 0	Rs. a. p. 45 0 0	Rs. a. p. 45 0 0
4	3	(2) 4	4	4	4	4	3
2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1
Paylees. 16	Paylees. 24	Rs. a. p. 11 14 0	Rs. a. p. 14 8 0	Rs. a. p. 12 12 0	Rs. a. p. 10 0 0	Rs. a. p. 10 0 0	Rs. a. p. 14 0 0
16	..	3 0 0	..	1 6 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	..
1	1	1 0 0	1 6 0	0 11 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Secrs.	Secrs. 5	0 10 6	0 9 0	..	..	..	1 4 0
Lbs.	Lbs. 1	(a) 0 2 6	0 3 0	0 8 0	..	..	0 8 0
4	4	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Secrs.	Secrs. 4	0 12 0	..	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
0.5	..	0 12 6	1 0 0	..	..	..	1 8 0
3	4	(b) 0 5 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 7 0	0 3 0
..	..	0 3 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	..
..	..	0 10 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	1 0 0
2	4	1 4 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 4 0
..	..	0 12 0	2 0 0	2 12 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	..
..	..	1 8 0	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	24 5 6	24 7 0	24 3 0	24 12 0	26 13 0	23 8 0
Maunds. 7	Maunds. 7	3 0 0	3 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Bottles. 1	Bottles. 5	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 3 0	0 2 6	1 0 0
..	..	0 1 0	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3 9 0	3 14 0	2 7 0	2 3 0	4 2 6	5 0 0
..	..	4 6 0	5 6 6	3 15 2	1 15 4	2 0 0	4 8 0
..	..	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0
..	..	1 12 0	2 0 0	..	3 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0
..	..	(c) 0 5 0	1 14 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	5 4 0
..	..	4 10 0	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	6 11 0	3 14 0	2 0 0	7 0 0	9 0 0	9 4 0
..	..	42 15 6	42 1 6	36 9 2	39 14 4	44 15 6	45 3 0
..	..	2 0 6	2 14 0	6 0 10	5 1 8	0 0 6	-0 3 0

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. vide Appendix B.
whom 1.7 are children.

the average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 43.1 and Re. 0-2-4; on (b) 33.9 and Re. 0-4-10;

Sample Family Budgets—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Representative budget based on 109 budgets	Quantities			
		Sample			
		Serial number of the budgets			
		1461	1621	2152	
		Month and year to which			
		January 1922.	January 1922.	March 1922.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Monthly family income	45 0 0	40 0 0	45 0 0	42 0 0	
Number of persons living in the family ..	(2) 4	4	5	4	
Number of children living in the family ..	2	2	3	2	
Food.					
		Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.
Rice and patnl	20	10	24	8	
Wheat and wheat-flour	5	..	..	12	
Jowari and bajri	1.5	6	1	2	
Other cereals	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	
Gram and other pulsee	3	5	2	4.5	
Sugar (raw and refined)	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
Tea	0.3	1	..	0.3	
Fish	1.5	..	..	4	
Beef and mutton	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	
Milk	2.5	6	4	4	
Ghee	3	..	..	..
Salt	4	4	2	3	
Condiments and spices .. ..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables and fruits .. ..	..	..	..	..
Oils	3	3	2	3	
Refreshments .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other foodstuffs .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Food .. ..	..	..	..	..
Fuel and lighting.					
		Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Firewood	6	7	3.5	3.5	
Kerosene	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	
Other fuel and lighting	2.5	5	2	2	
Total Fuel and lighting .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Clothing .. ..	..	..	..	..
House-rent .. ..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor .. ..	..	..	..	..
Interest on debts .. ..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure .. ..	..	..	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure .. ..	..	..	..	..

Notes :—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 3.8 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and
 and on (c) 24.8 and Re. 0-7-1.

XXXVII—concl'd.

Weavers—Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.

City. (1)		Represent- ative budget based on 109 budgets.	Cost.					
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.					
in the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.					
2153	2154		1401	1621	2152	2153	2154	
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate					
March 1922.	March 1922.		January 1922.	January 1922.	March 1922.	March 1922.	March 1922.	
Rs. a. p. 48 0 0	Rs. a. p. 44 0 0	Rs. a. p. 45 0 0	Rs. a. p. 40 0 0	Rs. a. p. 45 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 48 0 0	Rs. a. p. 44 0 0	
4	3	(2) 4	4	5	4	4	3	
2	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	
Paylees. 24	Paylees. 16	Rs. a. p. 11 14 0	Rs. a. p. 8 0 0	Rs. a. p. 15 0 0	Rs. a. p. 5 2 0	Rs. a. p. 15 3 0	Rs. a. p. 9 0 0	
..	8	8 0 0	..	..	7 10 0	..	4 0 0
2.5	0.5	1 0 0	3 12 0	0 10 0	1 0 6	1 2 0	0 6 0	
Scers. 6	Scers. 10	0 10 6	1 4 0	0 4 0	0 10 0	0 15 0	1 8 0	
Lbs. 0.5	Lbs. 0.5	(a) 0 2 6	0 8 0	..	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	
..	..	1 8 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	2 0 0	
..	..	0 12 0	..	..	2 0 0	..	..
Scers. 8	Scers. 3	0 12 6	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	
3	3	(b) 0 5 0	0 3 0	0 1 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 0	
..	..	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	..	
..	..	0 10 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	
3	3	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 15 0	
..	..	0 12 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	..	
..	..	1 8 0	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	24 5 6	18 11 0	25 3 3	24 7 9	28 7 3	21 3 0	
Maunds. 4	Maunds. 6	3 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	1 14 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	
Bottles. 3	Bottles. 2	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	
..	..	0 1 0	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3 9 0	5 0 0	2 6 0	2 4 0	2 9 0	8 6 0	
..	..	4 6 0	8 6 4	8 14 4	3 9 8	4 4 0	2 13 4	
..	..	4 0 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	
..	..	1 12 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	
..	..	(c) 0 5 0	..	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	..	
..	..	4 10 0	4 12 0	2 15 0	4 2 0	3 12 0	5 8 0	
..	..	6 11 0	7 12 0	7 15 0	6 2 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	
..	..	42 15 6	38 9 4	43 0 7	40 15 5	47 12 3	40 14 4	
..	..	2 0 6	1 6 8	1 9 5	1 0 7	0 3 0	3 1 8	

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. *vide* Appendix B.
whom 1.7 are children.

the average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 43.1 and Re. 0.2-4; on (b) 33.0 and Re. 0.4-10;

TABLE

Sample Family Budgets—Weavers—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Representative budget based on 115 budgets	Quantities			
		Sample			
		Serial number of the budget			
		11	81	84	
		Month and year to which			
		May 1921.	July 1921.	July 1921.	
Monthly family income	Rs. a. p. 53 0 0	Rs. a. p. 51 0 0	Rs. a. p. 50 0 0	Rs. a. p. 52 0 0	
Number of persons living in the family ..	(2) 4	4	5	6	
Number of children living in the family ..	2	2	3	4	
Food.					
Rice and patni	Paylees. 20	Paylees. 24	Paylees. 22	Paylees. 28	
Wheat and wheat-flour	1	..	..	..
Jowari and bajri	5	..	8	..	
Other cereals .. ..	..	..	..	..
Gram and other pulses	1.5	1.5	1	..	
Sugar (raw and refined)	Seers. 3	Seers. 4	Seers. 5	Seers. 9	
Tea	Lbs. .4	Lbs. 1	Lbs. ..	Lbs. .25	
Fish .. ..	..	..	..	..
Beef and mutton	2	..	..	2
Milk	Seers. 2.5	Seers. 3.25	Seers. 4	Seers. 5	
Ghee .. ..	.5	1.25	..	..
Salt	4	4	4	6	
Condiments and spices .. ..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables and fruits .. ..	..	..	..	..
Oils	3	4	3	3	
Refreshments .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other foodstuffs .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Food ..	..	..	..	..
Fuel and lighting.					
Firewood	Maunds. 6.5	Maunds. 7.7	Maunds. 8.75	Maunds. 7	
Kerosene	Bottles. 2.5	Bottles. 3	Bottles. 3	Bottles. 2	
Other fuel and lighting .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Fuel and lighting ..	..	..	..	..
Total Clothing ..	..	..	..	..
House-rent ..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor .. ..	..	..	..	..
Interest on debts .. ..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure ..	..	..	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure ..	..	..	..	..

- Notes:—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 4.5 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and

XXXVIII.

Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.

Qty. (1)		Represent- ative budget based on 115 budgets.	Cost.				
Budgets.			Sample Budgets				
In the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.				
98	100		11	81	84	98	100
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.				
August 1921.	June 1921.		May 1921.	July 1921.	July 1921.	August 1921.	June 1921.
Rs. a. p. 52 0 0	Rs. a. p. 52 0 0	Rs. a. p. 53 0 0	Rs. a. p. 51 0 0	Rs. a. p. 50 0 0	Rs. a. p. 52 0 0	Rs. a. p. 52 0 0	Rs. a. p. 52 0 0
5	4	(2) 4	4	5	6	5	6
3	1	2	2	3	4	3	1
Payices. 36	Payices. 28	Rs. a. p. 11 14 0	Rs. a. p. 14 0 0	Rs. a. p. 12 12 0	Rs. a. p. 17 0 0	Rs. a. p. 21 8 0	Rs. a. p. 16 0 0
..	..	0 12 0	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3 0 0	..	0 0	..	..	..
..
2	1.5	1 0 0	1 1	0 10 0	..	1 4 0	0 15 0
Seers.	Seers.	0 10 6	1 0 6	1 2 0	2 0 0	..	1 6 0
Lbs.	Lbs.	(a) 0 3 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	..	0 5 6
..	..	1 6 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
..	..	1 0 0	..	..	1 0 0	..	..
Seers.	Seers.	0 12 6	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	..	1 0 0
3.5	4	(b) 0 7 6	1 0 0	..	..	2 8 0	1 5 0
4	4	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
....	....	0 12 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
....	....	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 8 0	1 0 0
8	3.5	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 1 0
....	....	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 8 0
....
....	....	26 0 6	25 12 6	25 2 0	25 4 0	32 11 0	28 11 6
Maunds. 7	Maunds. 7.5	3 4 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 12 0
Bottles. 2	Bottles. 2	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
....	....	0 2 0	..	..	..	..	..
....	....	8 14 0	4 1 0	4 9 0	3 8 0	3 14 0	4 2 0
....	....	4 8 0	4 12 8	5 7 2	8 5 4	4 11 0	6 2 0
....	....	4 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	4 8 0	4 8 0
....	....	2 4 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	..	2 0 0
....	....	0 12 0	2 0 0	..	..	2 4 0	..
....	....	6 0 0	4 2 0	7 0 0	4 12 0	2 11 0	3 4 0
....	....	9 0 0	8 2 0	12 0 0	5 12 0	4 15 0	5 4 0
....	....	47 14 6	46 4 2	51 2 2	46 11 4	50 11 0	48 11 6
....	....	5 1 6	4 11 10	-1 2 2	5 4 8	1 5 0	3 4 6

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. *vide* Appendix B.

whom 2.3 are children.

the average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 57.4 and Re. 0-3-8; and on (b) 42.6 and Re. 0-6-6.

XXXVIII—contd.

Weavers—Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.

City. (1)		Represent- ative budget based on 115 budgets.	Cost.					
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.					
in the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.					
193	2163		103	184	187	193	2163	
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.					
June 1921.	March 1922.		June 1921.	July 1921.	July 1921.	June 1921.	March 1922.	
Rs. a. p. 58 0 0	Rs. a. p. 50 0 0	Rs. a. p. 53 0 0	Rs. a. p. 58 0 0	Rs. a. p. 53 0 0	Rs. a. p. 55 0 0	Rs. a. p. 58 0 0	Rs. a. p. 50 0 0	
0	5	(2) 4	5	5	4	6	5	
4	3	2	3	3	2	4	3	
Paylees. 32	Paylees. 16	Rs. a. p. 11 14 0	Rs. a. p. 18 8 0	Rs. a. p. 18 0 0	Rs. a. p. 17 8 0	Rs. a. p. 15 12 0	Rs. a. p. 9 0 0	
.... 8	.... 16	0 12 0	0 13 0	..	..	4 0 0	8 0 0
.... 2	.... 1	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Seers. 2	Seers. 1	1 0 0	1 9 0	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	
Lbs. 2	Lbs. ..	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	..	
....	....	(a) 0 3 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 3 6	..	..
....	....	1 6 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
5	2	1 0 0	..	..	..	2 8 0	1 0 0
Seers.	Seers.	0 12 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..
.... 4	.... 3	(b) 0 7 6	..	..	..	..	..
....	....	0 3 0	0 4 6	0 4 0	0 4 6	0 3 0	0 3 0
....	....	0 12 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	..
.... 6	.... 4	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	..	3 0 0
....	....	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
....	....	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	2 12 0	2 0 0
....	....	....	..	..	..	0 12 0	..
....	....	26 0 6	31 4 6	28 13 0	27 8 6	33 11 0	26 15 0
Maunds. 6	Maunds. 7	3 4 0	4 2 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	
Bottles. 3	Bottles. 3	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	
....	....	0 2 0	..	..	..	..	..
....	....	3 14 0	4 11 0	4 1 0	4 2 0	3 8 0	4 9 0
....	....	4 8 0	5 8 8	5 3 4	4 6 0	6 0 3	3 6 8
....	....	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 0 0	6 0 0	3 13 0	2 8 0
....	....	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	4 0 0
....	....	0 12 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	..	1 8 0	..
....	....	6 0 0	2 6 0	3 2 0	3 12 0	6 1 0	5 8 0
....	....	9 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	5 12 0	7 9 0	9 8 0
....	....	47 14 6	53 6 2	52 7 4	47 12 6	54 9 3	46 14 8
....	....	5 1 6	4 9 10	0 8 8	7 3 6	3 6 9	3 1 4

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. vide Appendix B.

whom 2·3 are children.

the average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 57·4 and Re. 0·3·8; and on (b) 42·6 and Re. 0·6·6.

TABLE

Sample Family Budgets—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Representative budget based on 115 budgets	Quantities			
		Sample			
		Serial number of the budgets			
		166	167	168	
		Month and year to which			
		June 1921.	July 1921.	June 1921.	
Monthly family income	Rs. a. p. 53 0 0	Rs. a. p. 51 2 0	Rs. a. p. 56 12 0	Rs. a. p. 57 6 0	
Number of persons living in the family ..	(2) 4	5	6	5	
Number of children living in the family ..	2	3	4	3	
Food.					
Rice and patul	Paylees. 20	Paylees. 22	Paylees. 28	Paylees. 24	
Wheat and wheat-flour	1	2	2	0.75	
Jowari and bajri	5	..	4	..	
Other cereals	1	2	..	2	
Gram and other pulses	1.5	1.5	1.5	4	
Sugar (raw and refined)	Seers. 3	Seers. 2	Seers. 3	Seers. 3	
Tea	Lbs. 4	Lbs. 1	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 1	
Fish .. ..	..	..	..	..
Beef and mutton	2	3	3	3	
Milk	Seers. 2.5	Seers. ..	Seers. ..	Seers. 5	
Ghee .. ..	..	..	1	..	
Salt	4	4	3	4	
Condiments and spices .. ..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables and fruits .. ..	..	..	..	..
Oils	3	6	5	4.5	
Refreshments .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other foodstuffs .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Food .. ..	..	..	..	..
Fuel and lighting.					
Firewood	Maunds. 6.5	Maunds. 5	Maunds. 6	Maunds. 5	
Kerosene	Bottles. 2.5	Bottles. 2	Bottles. 2	Bottles. 2	
Other fuel and lighting .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Fuel and lighting .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Clothing .. ..	..	..	..	..
House-rent .. ..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor .. ..	..	..	..	..
Interest on debts .. ..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure .. ..	..	..	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure .. ..	..	..	..	..

- Notes :—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 4.5 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and

XXXVIII—contd.

Weavers—Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.

Qty.(1)		Represent- ative budget based on 115 budgets	Cost.				
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.				
In the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.				
1438	1443		166	167	168	1438	1443
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.				
January 1922.	January 1922.		June 1921.	July 1921.	June 1921.	January 1922.	January 1922.
Rs. a. p. 50 0 0	Rs. a. p. 55 0 0	Rs. a. p. 53 0 0	Rs. a. p. 51 2 0	Rs. a. p. 56 12 0	Rs. a. p. 67 6 0	Rs. a. p. 50 0 0	Rs. a. p. 55 0 0
4	4	(2) 4	5	0	5	4	4
2	2	2	3	4	3	2	2
Paylees. 16	Paylees. 24	Rs. a. p. 11 14 0	Rs. a. p. 11 0 0	Rs. a. p. 14 4 0	Rs. a. p. 11 11 0	Rs. a. p. 10 0 0	Rs. a. p. 12 0 0
.... 16	.... 10	0 12 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 8 0	..	..
.... 1	.... 1	3 0 0	1 0 0	2 6 0	..	8 8 0	5 0 0
Seers. 2	Seers. 4	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 2 0	2 2 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
Lbs.	Lbs. 0.5	0 10 6	0 6 0	0 9 0	1 12 0	0 6 0	1 0 0
.... 4	.... 0.5	(a) 0 8 0	0 8 0	..	0 8 0	..	0 8 0
Seers.	Seers.	1 6 0	3 8 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
.... 0.5	.... 3	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 3 0	2 0 0	..
.... 4	.... 4	0 12 6	0 ..	0 12 0	1 8 0	..	1 0 0
.... 2	.... 3	(b) 0 7 6	0 8 0	0 12 0	..	0 7 0	..
.... ....	.... ....	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
.... ....	.... ....	0 12 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
.... ....	.... ....	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	2 0 0
.... ....	.... ....	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 2 0	0 11 0	1 0 0
.... ....	.... ....	2 0 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	3 0 0
.... ....	.... ....	....	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	..	..
....	....	26 0 6	28 6 0	31 13 0	31 7 0	31 5 0	27 5 0
Maunds. 8	Maunds. 8	3 4 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Bottles. 2	Bottles. 3	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 9 0
.... ....	.... ....	0 2 0	..	..	..	..	..
....	....	3 14 0	2 15 0	3 6 0	2 15 0	4 5 0	4 9 0
....	....	4 8 0	5 7 7	7 9 5	5 1 6	2 14 0	4 5 0
....	....	4 8 0	2 8 0	2 5 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	5 0 0
....	....	2 4 0	2 8 0	..	4 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0
....	....	0 12 0	..	..	..	..	..
....	....	6 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	3 6 5	5 0 0	5 8 0
....	....	9 0 0	4 8 0	0 2 0	7 6 5	7 0 0	9 8 0
....	....	47 14 6	43 12 7	51 3 5	50 10 11	49 8 0	50 11 0
....	....	5 1 6	7 5 5	5 8 7	6 11 1	0 8 0	4 5 0

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. vide Appendix B.
whom 2.3 are children.

the average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 57.4 and Re. 0.3-8; and on (b) 42.6 and Re. 0.6-6.

TABLE

Sample Family Budgets—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Representative budget based on 115 budgets	Quantities			
		Sample			
		Serial number of the budgets			
		1444	1448	1625	
		Month and year to which			
		January 1922.	December 1921.	January 1922.	
Monthly family income	Rs. a. p. 53 0 0	Rs. a. p. 50 0 0	Rs. a. p. 51 0 0	Rs. a. p. 50 0 0	
Number of persons living in the family ..	(2) 4	4	4	5	
Number of children living in the family ..	2	2	2	3	
Food.	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	
Rice and patni	20	22	16	24	
Wheat and wheat-flour	1	2	2	10	
Jowari and bajri	5	2	2	1	
Other cereals	1.5	1	2	1	
Gram and other pulses	Seers. 3	Seers. 2	Seers. 2	Seers. 2	
Sugar (raw and refined)	Lbs. 4	Lbs. 4	Lbs. 3	Lbs. 4	
Tea	Seers. 2.5	Seers. 4	Seers. 5	Seers. 4	
Fish	4	4	4	4	
Beef and mutton	Seers. 4	Seers. 4	Seers. 5	Seers. 4	
Milk	5	4	4	4	
Ghee	4	4	4	4	
Salt	3	4	5	4	
Condiments and spices	3	4	5	4	
Vegetables and fruits	3	4	5	4	
Oils	3	4	5	4	
Refreshments	3	4	5	4	
Other foodstuffs	3	4	5	4	
Total Food ..	..	..	..	..
Fuel and lighting.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	
Firewood	6.5	8	6	8	
Kerosene	Bottles. 2.5	Bottles. 5	Bottles. 4	Bottles. 2	
Other fuel and lighting	2.5	5	4	2	
Total Fuel and lighting ..	..	..	..	..
Total Clothing ..	..	..	..	..
House-rent ..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor .. ..	..	..	..	..
Interest on debts .. ..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure ..	..	..	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure ..	..	..	..	..

Notes :—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 4.5 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and

XXXVIII—concl'd.

Weavers—Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.

City. (1)		Representative budget based on 115 budgets	Cost.					
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.					
in the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.					
1627	1892		1444	1448	1625	1627	1892	
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.					
January 1922.	January 1922.		January 1922.	December 1921.	January 1922.	January 1922.	January 1922.	
Rs. a. p. 55 0 0	Rs. a. p. 50 0 0	Rs. a. p. 53 0 0	Rs. a. p. 50 0 0	Rs. a. p. 51 0 0	Rs. a. p. 50 0 0	Rs. a. p. 55 0 0	Rs. a. p. 50 0 0	
4	4	(2) 4	4	4	5	4	4	
2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	
Paylees.	Paylees.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
28	20	11 14 0	12 12 0	10 12 0	14 0 0	15 8 0	11 8 0	
....	....	0 12 0	..	..	..	..	..
....	4	3 0 0	4 0 0	1 4 0	5 0 0	..	2 0 0	
....	....	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	
Secrs.	Secrs.	0 10 6	..	0 6 0	..	..	1 0 0
Lbs.	Lbs.	(a) 0 3 0	..	..	..	..	0 4 0
....	....	1 6 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	..
....	....	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..
4	4	0 12 6	..	..	..	..	1 2 0
Secrs.	Secrs.	0 7 6	..	..	..	..	..
....	3	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	
....	4	0 12 0	..	2 8 0	..	..	..
....	....	1 4 0	..	3 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
6	4	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 5 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	
....	....	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
....	....	....	..	0 8 0	..	..	..
....	....	26 0 6	23 11 0	29 10 0	27 13 0	24 13 0	21 9 0
Maunds.	Maunds.	3 4 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	
8	8	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 0 0	
Bottles.	Bottles.	0 2 0	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	3 14 0	5 0 0	3 12 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 9 0	
....	....	4 8 0	3 10 4	5 15 4	3 7 4	3 14 8	3 12 4
....	....	4 8 0	6 0 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	2 12 0
....	....	2 4 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0
....	....	0 12 0	..	1 4 0	..	..	..
....	....	6 0 0	5 8 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	5 8 0
....	....	9 0 0	10 8 0	7 12 0	9 0 0	9 8 0	10 8 0
..	....	47 14 6	48 13 4	50 0 4	49 2 4	47 9 8	43 2 4
....	....	5 1 6	1 2 8	0 6 8	0 13 8	7 6 4	6 13 8

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. vide Appendix B.

whom 2·3 are children.

the average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 57·4 and Re. 0·3·8; and on (b) 42·6 and Re. 0·0·6.

TABLE

Sample Family Budgets—Weavers—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Represent- ative budget based on 85 budgets.	Quan- Sample Serial number of the budgets			
		19 61 64			
		Month and year to which			
		August 1921.	July 1921.	July 1921.	
		Rs. a. p. 63 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0
Monthly family income	(2) 4	4	5	6
Number of persons living in the family	2	2	3	4
Number of children living in the family				
Food.					
Rice and patni	Paylees. 20	Paylees. 20	Paylees. 24	Paylees. 24
Wheat and wheat-flour	1	..	..	..
Jowari and bajri	5	8	8	4
Other cereals
Gram and other pulses	1.5	2.5	2	..
Sugar (raw and refined)	Seers. 4	Seers. 0	Seers. 10	Seers. 0
Tea	Lbs. 4	Lbs. 25	Lbs. 5	Lbs. 25
Fish
Beef and mutton	3	2	2	2
Milk	Seers. 3	Seers. 8	Seers. 8	Seers. 5
Ghee
Salt	75	1.25	1.25	0.50
Condiments and spices	4	5	6	6
Vegetables and fruits
Oils	3	2	4	4
Refreshments
Other foodstuffs
Total Food
Fuel and lighting.					
Firewood	Maunds. 6.5	Maunds. 7	Maunds. 6	Maunds. 9
Kerosene	Bottles. 2.5	Bottles. 4	Bottles. 4	Bottles. 3
Other fuel and lighting
Total Fuel and lighting
Total Clothing
House-rent
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor
Interest on debts
Others
Total Miscellaneous
Total Monthly expenditure
Balance of income over expenditure

Notes :—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 4.8 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and
 Re. 0-12-4.

XXXIX.

Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.

City. (1)		Representative budget based on 85 budgets.	Cost.					
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.					
In the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.					
138	189		10.	61.	64.	138.	189.	
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.					
June 1921.	May 1921.		August 1921.	July 1921.	July 1921.	June 1921.	May 1921.	
Rs. a. p. 68 8 0	Rs. a. p. 63 0 0	Rs. a. p. 63 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	Rs. a. p. 68 8 0	Rs. a. p. 63 0 0	
6	4	(2) 4	4	5	6	6	4	
3	2	2	2	3	4	3	2	
Paylees. 28 4 4 2.5 Seers. 7 Lbs. 75 5 Seers. 6 4 4 6.5	Paylees. 24 1.5 8 1.5 Seers. 3 Lbs. 4 Seers. 6 3 4 4.5	Rs. a. p. 11 14 0 0 12 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 14 0 (a) 0 3 0 1 2 0 1 8 0 0 15 0 (b) 0 11 3 0 3 0 0 12 0 1 4 0 0 12 0 2 0 0	Rs. a. p. 10 8 0 4 0 0 1 8 0 1 14 0 0 4 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 8 0 1 0 0 0 5 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 8 0 1 0 0	Rs. a. p. 12 0 0 4 0 0 1 0 0 2 4 0 0 8 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 6 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0	Rs. a. p. 15 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 4 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 8 0 0 8 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 1 10 0 5 8 0 0 12 0	Rs. a. p. 13 12 0 2 6 0 2 4 0 1 12 0 1 8 0 0 9 0 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 12 0 0 8 0 1 4 0 2 0 0		
.....	.....	26 14 3	27 7 0	28 2 0	26 10 0	28 1 0	31 11 0
Maunds. 7 Bottles. 2	Maunds. 7 Bottles. 3	3 4 0 0 8 0 0 4 0	3 0 0 1 0 0 ..	3 0 0 1 0 0 ..	4 0 0 0 12 0 ..	3 8 0 0 7 0 ..	3 8 0 0 9 0 ..	
.....	.....	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	3 15 0	4 1 0
.....	.....	4 14 0	7 14 8	7 5 4	9 10 8	5 15 5	4 5 8
.....	.....	4 12 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	3 12 0	7 8 0
.....	.....	2 8 0 0 15 0 6 12 0	1 0 0 .. 4 10 8	2 0 0 .. 8 12 0	1 0 0 .. 3 6 8	5 0 0 .. 5 0 0	2 0 0 4 0 0 3 12 0
.....	.....	10 3 0	5 10 8	10 12 0	4 6 8	10 0 0	9 12 0
.....	.....	50 11 3	40 0 4	54 11 4	50 7 4	61 12 5	57 5 8
.....	.....	12 4 9	10 15 8	5 4 8	9 8 8	6 11 7	5 10 4

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. *vide* Appendix B.
whom 2.5 are children.

the average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 65.9 and Re. 0.4-10; and on (b) 62.4 and

TABLE

Sample Family Budgets—

Detailed Items in the budgets.	Represent- ative budget based on 85 budgets	Quan			
		Sample			
		Serial number of the budgets			
		30	60	70	
		Month and year to which			
		June 1921.	July 1921.	July 1921.	
Monthly family income	Rs. a. p. 63 0 0	Rs. a. p. 64 8 0	Rs. a. p. 62 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	
Number of persons living in the family ..	(2) 4	5	4	6	
Number of children living in the family ..	2	2	2	4	
Food.		Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	
Rice and patni	20	32	16	16	
Wheat and wheat-flour	1	1	..	..
Jowari and bajri	5	4	16	16	
Other cereals .. ..	..	..	..	..
Gram and other pulses	1.5	2	1.5	2	
Sugar (raw and refined)	Seers. 4	Seers. 5	Seers. 7	Seers. 4	
Tea	Lbs. ..4	Lbs. ..25	Lbs. ..25	Lbs. ..	
Flsh .. ..	..	..	..	..
Beef and mutton	3	3	2	10	
Milk	Seers. 2	Seers. 4.5	Seers. 8	Seers. ..	
Ghee .. ..	..75	..	1	1.5
Salt	4	3	4	6	
Condiments and spices .. ..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables and fruits .. ..	..	..	..	..
Oils	3	6	2	4	
Refreshments .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other foodstuffs .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Food .. ..	..	..	..	..
Fuel and lighting.		Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	
Firewood	6.5	7	4	7	
Kerosene	Bottles. 2.5	Bottles. 2	Bottles. 2	Bottles. 4	
Other fuel and lighting .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Fuel and lighting .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Clothing .. ..		..	..	..
House-rent .. ..		..	..	..
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor .. ..	..	..	..	..
Interest on debts .. ..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Miscellaneous .. ..	..			
Total Monthly expenditure .. ..	..			
Balance of income over expenditure .. ..	..	..	..	..

Notes :—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 4.8 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and

XXXIX—contd.

Weavers—Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.

City (1).		Cost.					
Budgets.		Representative budget based on 85 budgets.	Sample Budgets.				
in the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.				
74	71		30	60	70	74	71
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.				
June 1921.	July 1921.		June 1921.	July 1921.	July 1921.	June 1921.	July 1921.
Rs. a. p. 62 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	Rs. a. p. 63 0 0	Rs. a. p. 64 8 0	Rs. a. p. 62 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	Rs. a. p. 62 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0
5	5	(2) 4	5	4	6	5	5
3	3	2	2	2	4	3	3
Payees. 20 2 12 2	Payees. 32 1 1.5	Rs. a. p. 11 14 0 0 12 0 3 0 0 1 0 0	Rs. a. p. 16 0 0 0 12 0 2 0 0 1 5 0	Rs. a. p. 8 0 0 .. 12 0 0 1 0 0	Rs. a. p. 10 0 0 .. 11 0 0 1 10 0	Rs. a. p. 12 8 0 1 10 0 9 0 0 1 6 0	Rs. a. p. 17 8 0 0 13 0 0 15 0
Seers. 3	Seers. 4	0 14 0	1 2 0	1 12 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	1 0 0
Lbs. 10	Lbs. 5	(a) 0 3 0 1 2 0 1 8 0	0 4 0 2 4 0 1 8 0	0 3 0 1 0 0 1 0 0	.. .. 4 0 0	.. .. 4 0 0	0 4 6 3 0 0 ..
Seers. 2 4	Seers. 4 2 6	0 15 0 (b) 0 11 3 0 3 0 0 12 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 0 12 0 2 0 0	1 12 0 .. 0 2 0 1 4 0 1 0 0 1 8 0 4 8 0 1 4 0	2 8 0 0 12 0 0 4 0 0 8 0 .. 0 8 0 1 0 0 ..	1 2 0 0 4 0 1 8 0 1 8 0 1 8 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 ..	1 4 0 0 3 6 1 8 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 3 4 0 ..	1 0 0 1 10 0 0 4 0 1 8 0 1 8 0 1 0 0 2 8 0 ..
....	....	26 14 3	36 9 0	30 7 0	35 12 0	37 5 6	32 15 0
Mauuds. 7	Mauuds. 7.5	3 4 0	3 8 0	2 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0
Bottles. 3	Bottles. 2	0 8 0 0 4 0	0 7 0 ..	0 8 0 ..	0 12 0 ..	0 9 0 ..	0 6 0 ..
....	....	4 0 0	3 15 0	2 8 0	4 4 0	4 1 0	4 2 0
....	....	4 14 0	8 2 5	6 8 0	3 8 8	5 3 8	5 3 8
....	....	4 12 0	6 0 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	5 4 0
....	....	2 8 0 0 15 0 6 12 0	1 8 0 3 4 0 1 12 0	1 0 0 .. 4 0 0	3 0 0 .. 4 10 0	3 0 0 4 0 0	2 0 0 4 2 0
....	....	10 3 0	6 8 0	5 0 0	7 10 0	7 0 0	6 2 0
....	....	50 11 8	61 2 5	47 11 0	55 2 8	58 2 2	53 10 8
....	....	12 4 9	3 5 7	14 5 0	4 13 4	3 13 10	6 5 4

local weights and measures* For rates of conversion into lbs. vide Appendix B.

whom 2.5 are children.

the average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 65.9 and Re. 0-4-10; and on (b) 62.4 and Re. 0-12-4.

TABLE

Sample Family Budgets—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Representative budget based on 85 budgets.	Quantum				
		Sample				
		Serial number of the budgets				
		195	200	201		
		Month and year to which				
		July 1921.	June 1921.	July 1921.		
		Rs. a. p. 63 0 0	Rs. a. p. 65 0 0	Rs. a. p. 64 0 0	Rs. a. p. 68 0 0	
Monthly family income	(2) 4	5	4	6	
Number of persons living in the family	2	2	2	3	
Number of children living in the family					
Food.		Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	
Rice and patni	20	24	28	36	
Wheat and wheat-flour	1	16	1	..	
Jowari and bajri	5	..	..	..
Other cereals	1·5	2	2	2	
Gram and other pulses	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	
Sugar (raw and refined)	4	2·5	4·5	4	
Tea	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
Fish	4	..	5	1	
Beef and mutton	3	6	..	..
Milk	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	
Ghee	3	..	4	5	
Salt	4·75	2	2	..	
Condiments and spices	4	6	6	6	
Vegetables and fruits	
Oils	3	2·5	5	4	
Refreshments	
Other foodstuffs	
Total Food	
Fuel and lighting.		Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	
Firewood	6·5	7·5	10·5	8	
Kerosene	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	
Other fuel and lighting	2·5	3	4	4	
Total Fuel and lighting	
Total Clothing	
House-rent	
Miscellaneous.						
Liquor	
Interests on debts	
Others	
Total Miscellaneous	
Total Monthly expenditure	
Balance of income over expenditure	

- Notes :—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 4·8 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and

XXXIX—contd.

Weavers—Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.

City (1).		Representative budget based on 85 budgets.	Cost.					
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.					
In the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.					
211	1636		195	200	201	211	1636	
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.					
July 1921.	February 1922.		July 1921.	June 1921.	July 1921.	July 1921.	February 1922.	
Rs. a. p. 62 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	Rs. a. p. 63 0 0	Rs. a. p. 65 0 0	Rs. a. p. 64 0 0	Rs. a. p. 68 0 0	Rs. a. p. 62 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	
4	4	(2) 4	5	4	6	4	4	
2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	
Paylees. 16 2 12 2 Seers. 7 Lbs. 1 5 Seers. 1-25 4 4	Paylees. 32 75 Seers. 5 Lbs. 1 4 Seers. 6 4 8	Rs. a. p. 11 14 0 0 12 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 14 0 (a) 0 3 0 1 2 0 1 8 0 0 15 0 (b) 0 11 3 0 3 0 0 12 0 1 4 0 0 12 0 2 0 0	Rs. a. p. 12 8 0 11 0 0 1 6 0 0 7 6 1 8 0 0 4 0 1 8 0 2 0 0 0 12 6 2 8 0	Rs. a. p. 16 8 0 0 13 0 1 5 0 0 13 6 0 5 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 8 0 0 4 6 3 0 0 1 8 0 1 8 0 1 8 0 2 8 0	Rs. a. p. 22 8 0 1 6 0 1 0 0 0 6 6 3 8 0 1 4 0 0 4 0 1 8 0 1 8 0 1 0 0 2 8 0	Rs. a. p. 12 0 0 1 10 0 8 4 0 1 8 0 1 8 0 0 6 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 2 0 0 1 8 0 1 4 0 3 0 0	Rs. a. p. 18 0 0 0 8 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 2 8 0 28 15 0	
.....	.....	26 14 3	36 14 0	33 1 0	36 12 6	36 11 0	28 15 0
Maunds. 9 Bottles. 3	Maunds. 7 Bottles. 4	3 4 0 0 8 0 0 4 0	3 12 0 0 9 0	5 8 0 0 12 0	4 0 0 0 12 0	4 8 0 0 9 0	4 0 0 0 12 0	
.....	.....	4 0 0	4 5 0	6 4 0	4 12 0	5 1 0	4 12 0
.....	.....	4 14 0	6 13 6	5 7 7	0 8 8	4 8 0	4 0 0
.....	.....	4 12 0	5 8 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	5 12 0	5 1 0
.....	.....	2 8 0 0 15 0 6 12 0	3 0 0 5 1 0	2 0 0 4 0 0 2 10 0	4 0 0 4 8 0	3 0 0 3 0 0 3 1 0	6 0 0 7 8 0
..	.....	10 3 0	8 1 0	8 10 0	8 8 0	9 1 0	18 8 0
.....	.....	50 11 3	61 0 6	60 6 7	63 1 2	61 1 0	56 4 0
.....	.....	12 4 9	3 6 6	3 0 5	4 14 10	0 15 0	3 12 0

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. vide Appendix B.
whom 2·5 are children.

the average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 65·9 and Re. 0·4-10; and on (b) 62·4 and Re. 0·12-1.

TABLE

Sample Family Budgets—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Represent- ative budget based on 85 budgets.	Quan			
		Sample			
		Serial number of the budgets			
		192	1897	1898	
		Month and year to which			
		June 1921.	January 1922.	January 1922.	
		Rs. a. p. 63 0 0	Rs. a. p. 61 8 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0
Monthly family income	(2) 4	5	4	5
Number of persons living in the family	2	3	2	3
Number of children living in the family				
Food.		Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.
Rice and patul	20	30	26	24
Wheat and wheat-flour	1	..	..	..
Jowari and bajri	5	6	8	10
Other cereals
Gram and other pulses	1.5	1.5	1	2
Sugar (raw and refined)	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Tea	4	5	5	5
Fish	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Beef and mutton	4	1	1	1
Milk
Ghee	3	4	..	4
Salt	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Condiments and spices	3	4	4	4
Vegetables and fruits
Oils	4	4	4	4
Refreshments
Other foodstuffs
Total Food
Fuel and lighting.		Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Fire-wood	6.5	5	10	10
Kerosene	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.
Other fuel and lighting	2.5	2	2	2
Total Fuel and lighting
Total Clothing
House-rent
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor
Interest on debts
Others
Total Miscellaneous
Total Monthly expenditure
Balance of income over expenditure

Notes :—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 4.8 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and
 Re. 0-12-4.

XXXIX—concl'd.

Weavers—Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.

Quantity.		Represent- ative budget based on 85 budgets.	Cost.				
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.				
in the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets				
1899	1902		192	1897	1898	1899	1902
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.				
January 1922.	February 1922.		June 1921.	January 1922.	January 1922.	January 1922.	January 1922.
Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	Rs. a. p. 61 0 0	Rs. a. p. 63 0 0	Rs. a. p. 61 8 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	Rs. a. p. 64 0 0
6	4	(2) 4	5	4	5	6	4
4	2	2	3	2	3	4	2
Paylees. 24	Paylees. 16	Rs. a. p. 11 14 0	Rs. a. p. 15 12 0	Rs. a. p. 15 4 0	Rs. a. p. 14 0 0	Rs. a. p. 13 0 0	Rs. a. p. 11 0 0
.... 4	.... 8	0 12 0	3 9 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	5 5 0
.... 8	.... 1	3 0 0	0 15 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	5 0 0	0 9 0
.... 4	.... 1	1 0 0	..	1 4 0	1 9 0	3 0 0	0 11 0
Seers.	Seers. 4.5	0 14 0	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	..	0 11 0
Lbs.	Lbs. 25	(a) 0 3 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 3 0
.... 4	.... 8	1 8 0	2 0 0	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0
Seers.	Seers. 3	0 15 0	..	1 8 0	1 8 0	..	1 0 0
.... 3	.... 1	0 11 3	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	1 0 0
.... 4	.... 1	0 3 0	1 8 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 6
....	....	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0
....	....	1 4 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 8 0
.... 6	.... 3	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	2 0 0	0 12 0
....	....	2 0 0	4 8 0	..	..	2 0 0	2 8 0
....	....	....	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
....	....	26 14 3	33 15 0	27 12 0	29 5 0	33 3 0	30 6 6
Maunds. 10	Maunds. 4.5	3 4 0	2 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 4 0
Bottles. 2	Bottles. 3	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 9 0
....	....	0 4 0	..	..	..	..	..
....	....	4 0 0	2 15 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	2 13 0
....	....	4 14 0	6 6 6	3 5 4	3 5 4	3 5 4	4 1 4
....	....	4 12 0	2 4 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
....	....	2 8 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0
....	....	0 15 0	1 8 0	..	..	..	2 0 0
....	....	6 12 0	3 6 0	6 8 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 4 0
....	....	10 3 0	8 14 0	11 8 0	8 4 0	7 8 0	11 4 0
....	....	50 11 3	54 6 6	51 7 4	50 12 4	54 6 4	52 8 10
....	....	12 4 9	7 1 6	3 8 8	9 3 8	5 9 8	11 7 2

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. vide Appendix B.

whom 2.5 are children.

the average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 65.9 and Re. 0-4-10; and on (b) 62.4 and

TABLE

Sample Family Budgets—Spinners—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Representative budget based on 43 budgets.	Quantities			
		Sample			
		Serial number of the budgets			
		221	1483	1484	
		Month and year to which			
		May 1921.	January 1922.	January 1922.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Monthly family income	35 0 0	33 8 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	
Number of persons living in the family ..	(2) 4	2	4	4	
Number of children living in the family ..	2	..	2	2	
Food.					
	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	
Rice and patni	20	16	19	16	
Wheat and wheat-flour	4	..	6	6	
Jowari and bajri .. ..	..	..	..	4	
Other cereals	1.5	1	1	1	
Gram and other pulses	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	
Sugar (raw and refined)	2	3.5	2	..	
Tea	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
Fish .. ..	..	1	..	..
Beef and mutton	1.5	6	..	..
Milk	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	
Ghee	1	..	..	..
Salt	4	2	4	4	
Condiments and spices .. ..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables and fruits .. ..	..	..	..	..
Oils	3	5	3	3	
Refreshments .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other foodstuffs .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Food..	..	..	..	..
Fuel and lighting.					
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	
Firewood	5	4.5	7	5	
Kerosene	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	
Other fuel and lighting	2	3	2	2	
Total Fuel and lighting..	..	..	..	..
Total Clothing..	..	..	..	..
House-rent..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor .. ..	..	..	..	..
Interest on debts .. ..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure ..	..	..	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure ..	..	..	..	..

Notes :—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 3.9 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and
 and on (c) 30.2 and Re. 0-4-8.

XL.

Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.

City (1).		Representative budget based on 43 budgets.	Cost.				
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.				
in the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.				
1485	1583		221	1483	1484	1485	1583
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.				
January 1922.	January 1922.		May 1921.	January 1922.	January 1922.	January 1922.	January 1922.
Rs. a. p. 30 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 33 8 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 30 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0
4	3	(2) 4	2	4	4	4	3
2	1	2	..	2	2	2	1
Paylees. 16	Paylees. 16	Rs. a. p. 11 9 0	Rs. a. p. 9 8 0	Rs. a. p. 10 0 0	Rs. a. p. 8 0 0	Rs. a. p. 11 0 0	Rs. a. p. 8 0 0
.....
.....	10	2 4 0	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	5 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	.....
1	1	0 15 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 9 0	0 8 0
Secrs.	Secrs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	0 6 0	0 13 0	0 6 0	..	0 11 0	..
Lbs.	Lbs.	(a)	0 8 0	..	..	0 3 0	..
0.3	.....	1 0 0	..	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
.....	.....	0 12 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Secrs.	Secrs.	(b) 0 5 0	..	..	..	1 0 0	..
3	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..
.....	.....	0 3 0	0 1 6	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 1 6	0 2 0
.....	.....	0 8 0	1 8 0	..	..	0 8 0	..
.....	.....	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	2 0 0
1	3	0 12 0	1 9 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	1 0 0
.....	.....	1 4 0	..	..	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0
.....
.....	.....	20 14 0	18 12 0	15 9 0	20 5 0	17 4 6	19 10 0
Maunds. 3.5	Maunds. 7	2 8 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0
Bottles. 1	Bottles. 1	0 6 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
.....	.....	0 1 0	..	..	..	..	..
.....	.....	2 15 0	3 1 0	4 6 0	3 6 0	2 3 0	4 3 0
.....	.....	3 3 0	2 1 4	2 10 8	2 14 0	2 12 8	2 14 8
.....	.....	3 8 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
.....	.....	1 8 0	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0
.....	.....	(c) .....	..	..	..	..	..
.....	.....	3 3 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 2 0	2 12 0
.....	.....	4 11 0	4 4 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	3 2 0	4 12 0
.....	.....	35 3 0	31 2 4	34 1 8	34 9 0	29 6 2	34 7 8
.....	.....	-0 3 0	2 5 8	0 14 4	0 7 0	0 9 10	0 8 4

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. *vide* Appendix B.
whom 1.9 are children.

the average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 32.0 and Re. 0-1-4; on (b) 30.2 and Re. 0-4-9;

TABLE

Sample Family Budgets—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Represent- ative budget based on 43 budgets.	Quan- Sample			
		Serial number of the budgets			
		1585	1940	1941	
		Month and year to which			
		January 1922.	February 1922.	February 1922.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Monthly family income	35 0 0	35 0 0	38 0 0	35 0 0
Number of persons living in the family	(2) 4	4	4	4
Number of children living in the family	2	2	2	2
Food.					
Rice and patni	Paylees. 20	Paylees. 24	Paylees. 24	Paylees. 16
Wheat and wheat-flour
Jowari and bajri	4	4	..	6
Other cereals
Gram and other pulses	1.5	1	1	1
Sugar (raw and refined)	Seers. 2	Seers. ..	Seers. 5	Seers. 2
Tea	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 0.5	Lbs. ..
Fish
Beef and mutton	1.5	4	..	4
Milk	Seers. 1	Seers. ..	Seers. 4	Seers. ..
Ghee
Salt	4	3	2	4
Condiments and spices
Vegetables and fruits
Oils	3	3	1	3
Refreshments
Other foodstuffs
Total Food
Fuel and lighting.					
Firewood	Maunds. 5	Maunds. 5.3	Maunds. 3.5	Maunds. 3.5
Kerosene	Bottles. 2	Bottles. 1	Bottles. 2	Bottles. 2
Other fuel and lighting
Total Fuel and lighting
Total Clothing
House-rent
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor
Interest on debts
Others
Total Miscellaneous
Total Monthly expenditure
Balance of income over expenditure

Notes :—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in.
 (2) The average size of the family is 3.9 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and
 and on (c) 30.2 and Re. 0.4-8.

XL—contd.

Spinners—Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.

City.(1)		Represent- ative budget based on 43 budgets.	Cost.				
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.				
in the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.				
2083	2142		1585	1940	1941	2083	2142
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.				
February 1922.	February 1922.		January 1922.	February 1922.	February 1922.	February 1922.	February 1922.
Rs. a. p. 36 0 0	Rs. a. p. 30 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 38 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 36 0 0	Rs. a. p. 30 0 0
4	3	(2) 4	4	4	4	4	3
2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1
Paylees. 16	Paylees. 20	Rs. a. p. 11 9 0	Rs. a. p. 12 0 0	Rs. a. p. 13 8 0	Rs. a. p. 9 8 0	Rs. a. p. 9 0 0	Rs. a. p. 12 4 0
16	..	2 4 0	2 0 0	..	3 12 0	8 8 0	..
1	1	0 15 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Seers.	Seers.	0 6 10	..	0 13 0	0 4 0	..	0 4 0
Lbs.	Lbs.	(a) ..	..	0 4 0	..	..	..
2	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Seers.	Seers.	0 12 0	2 0 0	..	..	1 0 0	..
2	2	(b) 0 5 0	..	1 0 0	..	..	..
..	..	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 1 3	0 2 6	0 2 0	0 2 0
..	..	0 3 0	..	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
..	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	..	1 8 0
1	2	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 11 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
..	..	1 4 0	..	1 0 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
..
..	..	20 14 0	19 10 0	19 12 3	20 6 6	23 1 0	17 12 0
Maunds. 3.5	Maunds. 3	2 3 0	3 0 0	1 12 0	1 14 0	2 0 0	1 10 0
Bottles. 1	Bottles. 2	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 6 0
..	..	0 1 0	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2 15 0	8 3 0	2 2 0	2 4 0	2 2 0	2 0 0
..	..	8 3 0	2 2 8	2 13 3	3 0 4	2 2 8	2 11 0
..	..	3 3 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	4 0 0
..	..	1 8 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	..
..	..	(c) ..	..	1 8 0	0 8 0	..	1 4 0
..	..	3 3 0	5 0 0	4 6 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
..	..	4 11 0	7 0 0	9 14 0	5 4 0	4 0 0	8 4 0
..	..	35 3 0	34 15 8	37 9 11	34 10 10	34 5 8	29 11 0
..	..	-0 3 0	0 0 4	0 6 1	0 5 2	1 10 4	0 5 0

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. vide Appendix B.
whom 1.9 are children.

the average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 32.6 and Re. 0-1-4; on (b) 30.2 and Re. 0-4-9;

TABLE
Sample Family Budgets—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Representative budget based on 43 budgets.	Quantity			
		Sample			
		Serial number of the budgets			
		1482	1580	2082	
		Month and year to which			
		January 1922.	January 1922.	February 1922.	
Monthly family income	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 36 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	
Number of persons living in the family ..	(2) 4	4	4	4	
Number of children living in the family ..	2	2	2	2	
Food.		Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.
Rice and patni	20	16	22	24	
Wheat and wheat-flour	4	8	4	..	
Jowari and bajri	1 5	1	1	0 8	
Other cereals	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	
Gram and other pulses	2	3	1	1	
Sugar (raw and refined)	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
Tea	1 5	0 5	2	..	
Fish	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	
Beef and mutton	1	2	..	..
Milk	4	4	3	3	
Ghee .. ..	..	..	..	..
Salt .. ..	..	..	..	..
Condiments and spices .. ..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables and fruits .. ..	..	..	..	..
Oils	3	3	3	4	
Refreshments .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other foodstuffs .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Food ..		..	..	..
Fuel and lighting.		Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Firewood	5	8	6	8	
Kerosene	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	
Other fuel and lighting	2	2	2	2	
Total Fuel and lighting ..		..	..	..
Total Clothing ..		..	..	..
House-rent ..		..	..	..
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor .. ..	..	..	..	..
Interest on debts .. ..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Miscellaneous ..		..	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure ..		..	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure ..		..	..	..

Notes :—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 3·9 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and
 and on (c) 30·2 and Re. 0·4-8.

XL—contd.

Spinners—Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.

City. (1)		Represent- ative budget based on 48 budgets.	Cost.				
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.				
In the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.				
2085	2138		1482	1580	2082	2085	2138
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.				
February 1922.	February 1922.		January 1922.	January 1922.	February 1922.	February 1922.	February 1922.
Rs. a. p. 30 0 0.	Rs. a. p. 39 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 36 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 39 0 0	Rs. a. p. 39 0 0
5	4	(2) 4	4	4	4	5	4
3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
Paylees 16	Paylees. 16	Rs. a. p. 11 9 0	Rs. a. p. 8 0 0	Rs. a. p. 11 12 0	Rs. a. p. 12 0 0	Rs. a. p. 8 0 0	Rs. a. p. 10 0 0
8	6	2 4 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	..	4 0 0	3 12 0
2 3	2	0 15 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	1 14 0	1 2 0
Seers.	Seers.	0 6 0	1 0 0	..	..	..	0 4 0
Lbs.	Lbs.	(a)	0 4 0	..	..	..	..
4	6	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..
Seers.	Seers.	0 12 0	..	1 0 0	..	2 0 0	3 0 0
4	3	(b) 0 5 0	0 10 0	..	..	..	..
1 5	2	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 2 0
8	6	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
2	2	1 0 0	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
1 5	2	0 12 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
8	6	1 4 0	..	1 0 0	..	..	1 8 0
4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 14 0	19 11 0	19 8 0	15 12 0	19 9 0	22 10 0		
Maunds. 8	Maunds. 3.75	2 8 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	1 14 0
Bottles. 2	Bottles. 2	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
8	6	0 1 0	..	..	..	..	..
2 15 0	4 6 0	8 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	2 4 0	
3 3 0	2 15 8	2 14 4	2 15 4	2 8 4	3 4 4		
3 8 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	5 0 0		
1 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	..		
3 3 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	2 15 0		
4 11 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	2 15 0		
35 3 0	36 0 8	35 4 4	34 9 4	38 4 4	36 1 4		
-0 3 0	-0 0 8	-0 4 4	0 6 8	0 11 8	2 14 8		

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. vide Appendix B.
whom 1.9 are children.

the average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 32.6 and Re. 0-1-4; on (b) 30.2 and Re. 0-4-9;

TABLE

Sample Family Budgets—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Represent- ative budget based on 48 budgets.	Quan- tities			
		Sample			
		Serial number of the budgets			
		2141	2187	2188	
		Month and year to which			
		February 1922.	February 1922.	February 1922.	
Monthly family income	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 31 0 0	Rs. n. p. 38 0 0	Rs. a. p. 39 0 0	
Number of persons living in the family ..	(2) 4	4	4	5	
Number of children living in the family ..	2	2	2	3	
Food.					
Rice and patni	Paylees. 20	Paylees. 22	Paylees. 20	Paylees. 24	
Wheat and wheat-flour .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Jowari and bajri	4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Other cereals .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Gram and other pulses	1.5	1.5	1.5	2	
Sugar (raw and refined)	Seers. 2	Seers. 2	Seers. 5	Seers. 2	
Tea	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 0.5	Lbs. ..	
Fish .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Beef and mutton	1.5	.. ..	.. ..	4	
Milk	Seers. 1	Seers. ..	Seers. 4	Seers. ..	
Ghee .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Salt	4	3	2	3	
Condiments and spices .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Vegetables and fruits .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Oils .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Refreshments .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Other foodstuffs .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total Food .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Fuel and lighting.					
Firewood	Maunds. 5	Maunds. 3	Maunds. 3.25	Maunds. 3.25	
Kerosene	Bottles. 2	Bottles. 2	Bottles. 2	Bottles. 2	
Other fuel and lighting .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total Fuel and lighting .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total Clothing .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
House-rent .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Interest on debts .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Others .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total Miscellaneous .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total Monthly expenditure .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Balance of income over expenditure .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

Notes :—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 3.9 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and
 and on (c) 30.2 and Re. 0-4-8.

XL—concl'd.

Spinners—Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.

City: (1)		Represent- ative ouidget based on 43 budgets.	Cost.					
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.					
in the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.					
2240	2241		2141	2187	2188	2240	2241	
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.					
June 1921.	July 1921.		February 1922.	February 1922.	February 1922.	June 1921.	July 1921.	
Rs. a. p. 34 8 0	Rs. a. p. 35 14 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 31 0 0	Rs. a. p. 38 0 0	Rs. a. p. 39 0 0	Rs. a. p. 34 8 0	Rs. a. p. 35 14 0	
4	4	(2) 4	4	4	5	4	4	
2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	
Paylees. 20	Paylees. 22	Rs. a. p. 11 9 0	Rs. a. p. 13 0 0	Rs. a. p. 12 4 0	Rs. a. p. 14 4 0	Rs. a. p. 9 10 0	Rs. a. p. 10 15 0	
.... 4	.... 4	2 4 0	..	..	..	2 6 0	2 6 0
.... 1	.... 1	0 15 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 2 0	0 10 0	0 11 0
Seers.	Seers.	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 13 0	0 4 0	..	..
Lbs.	Lbs.	(a) ..	..	0 3 0	..	..	..
.... 2	.... 2	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 8 0	2 0 0
Seers.	Seers.	0 12 0	..	..	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
.... 3	.... 3	(b) 0 5 0	..	1 0 0	..	..	..
.... 3	.... 3	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
.... 3	.... 3	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 4 0
.... 3	.... 3	1 0 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
.... 3	.... 3	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
.... 3	.... 3	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 12 0
.... 3	.... 3	....	..	..	..	..	..
.... 3	.... 3	20 14 0	18 8 0	20 14 6	22 10 0	19 8 0	22 8 0
Maunds. 4	Maunds. 4	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	..	
Bottles. 1.5	Bottles. 2	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 7 0	
.... 1.5	.... 2	0 1 0	..	..	..	..	2 4 0*
.... 1.5	.... 2	2 15 0	1 14 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 11 0
.... 1.5	.... 2	3 3 0	3 2 0	3 4 4	3 13 4	4 4 0	4 10 1
.... 1.5	.... 2	3 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	1 13 0
.... 1.5	.... 2	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	2 0 0	..
.... 1.5	.... 2	(c) ..	..	..	..	1 4 0	..
.... 1.5	.... 2	3 3 0	2 1 0	2 14 0	2 7 0	1 12 0	1 10 0
.... 1.5	.... 2	4 11 0	4 1 0	4 14 0	2 7 0	5 0 0	1 10 0
.... 1.5	.... 2	35 8 0	32 1 0	35 8 10	34 14 4	32 0 0	33 4 1
.... 1.5	.... 2	-0 3 0	-1 1 0	2 7 2	4 1 8	2 8 0	2 0 11

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. vide Appendix B.

whom 1.0 are children.

the average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 32.0 and Re. 0-1-4; on (b) 30.2 and Re. 0-4-0;

* Charcoal.

TABLE
Sample Family Budgets—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Representative budget based on 83 budgets.	Quantities			
		Sample			
		Serial number of the budget			
		223	225	226	
		Month and year to which			
		June 1921.	June 1921.	June 1921.	
Monthly family income	Rs. a. p. 43 8 0	Rs. n. p. 47 4 0	Rs. a. p. 42 8 0	Rs. a. p. 47 0 0	
Number of persons living in the family ..	(2) 4	5	5	5	
Number of children living in the family ..	2	3	3	3	
Food.					
Rice and patni	Paylees 19	Paylees. 26	Paylees. 26	Paylees. 22	
Wheat and wheat-flour	1	..	..	75	
Jowari and bajri	6	4	4	6	
Other cereals	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.3	
Gram and other pulses	Seers. 2.5	Seers. ..	Seers. ..	Seers. ..	
Sugar (raw and refined)	Lbs. 3	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	
Tea	2	4	2	2	
Fish	Seers. 3	Seers. ..	Seers. ..	Seers. ..	
Beef and mutton .. ..	..	..	..	..
Milk	4	3	3	3	
Ghee .. ..	..	..	..	..
Salt .. ..	..	..	..	..
Condiments and spices .. ..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables and fruits .. ..	..	..	..	..
Oils	3	4.5	4	5	
Refreshments .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other foodstuffs .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Food .. ..	..	..	..	..
Fuel and lighting.					
Firewood	Maunds. 5.5	Maunds. 4.5	Maunds. 4.5	Maunds. 4.5	
Kerosene	Bottles. 2.5	Bottles. 2	Bottles. 2	Bottles. 2	
Other fuel and lighting .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Fuel and lighting .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Clothing .. ..	..	..	..	..
House-rent .. ..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor .. ..	..	..	..	..
Interest on debts .. ..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure .. ..	..	..	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure .. ..	..	..	..	..

Notes:—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 4.0 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and

XLI.

Spinners—Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.

City. (1)		Representative budget based on 83 budgets.	Cost.				
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.				
in the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.				
228	230		223	225	226	228	230
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.				
June 1921.	June 1921.		June 1921.	June 1921.	June 1921.	June 1921.	June 1921.
Rs. a. p. 47 0 0	Rs. a. p. 45 0 0	Rs. a. p. 43 8 0	Rs. a. p. 47 4 0	Rs. a. p. 42 8 0	Rs. a. p. 47 0 0	Rs. a. p. 47 0 0	Rs. a. p. 45 0 0
5	5	(2) 4	5	5	5	5	5
3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
Payees. 32	Payees. 24	Rs. a. p. 11 0 0	Rs. a. p. 12 6 0	Rs. a. p. 12 7 0	Rs. a. p. 10 8 0	Rs. a. p. 15 8 0	Rs. a. p. 11 12 0
.... 4	.... 8	0 11 0	..	2 6 0	0 8 0	..	2 8 0
.... 1	.... 1.5	3 4 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	3 9 0	2 6 0	4 12 0
Seers.	Seers. 3	0 15 0	0 15 0	1 5 0	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
Lbs.	Lbs.	0 8 0	..	..	..	..	0 8 0
.... 3	.... 2	(3) 0 3 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	1 8 0
Seers.	Seers.	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
.... 3	.... 3	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	0 12 0
.... 5	.... 4.5	0 15 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
....	....	0 3 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
....	....	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
....	....	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 2 0
....	....	0 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 12 0
....	....	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 8 0
....	....	....	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 8 0
....	....	24 3 0	27 11 0	26 14 0	25 4 0	29 8 0	30 15 0
Maunds. 4.5	Maunds. 4.5	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Bottles. 2	Bottles. 2	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 0 0
....	....	0 2 0	..	..	..	..	..
....	....	3 6 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 14 0
....	....	4 0 0	4 7 8	5 1 10	4 7 9	5 13 11	4 10 6
....	....	4 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
....	....	2 0 0	4 0 0	..	2 8 0	..	1 8 0
....	....	0 8 0	1 12 0	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..
....	....	4 2 0	3 4 0	2 4 0	2 12 0	2 4 0	2 0 0
....	....	6 10 0	9 0 0	2 4 0	6 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0
....	....	42 3 0	46 1 8	40 2 10	40 14 9	44 8 11	43 15 6
....	....	1 5 0	1 2 4	2 5 2	6 1 3	2 7 1	1 0 6

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. vide Appendix B.
whom 1.2 are children.

The average expenditure of all the families on tea are 43.4 and Re. 0.2-8.

TABLE

Sample Family Budgets—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Representative budget based on 83 budgets.	Quantities			
		Sample			
		Serial number of the budgets			
		229	1491	1494	
		Month and year to which			
		June 1921.	January 1922.	December 1921.	
Monthly family income	Rs. a. p. 43 8 0	Rs. a. p. 41 12 0	Rs. a. p. 45 0 0	Rs. a. p. 45 0 0	
Number of persons living in the family ..	(2) 4	4	4	3	
Number of children living in the family ..	2	2	2	1	
Food.					
Rice and patni	Paylees. 19	Paylees. 26	Paylees. 16	Paylees. 8	
Wheat and wheat-flour	1	75	..	8	
Jowari and bajri	6	4	16	8	
Other cereals .. ..	..	..	1	..	
Gram and other pulses	1.5	..	..	0.5	
Sugar (raw and refined)	Seers. 2.5	Seers. 1	Seers. ..	Seers. 10	
Tea	Lbs. 3	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 1	
Fish .. ..	..	..	..	..
Beef and mutton	2	2	4	4	
Milk	Seers. 3	Seers. ..	Seers. ..	Seers. 5	
Ghee .. ..	..	..	1	1	
Salt	4	3	4	3	
Condiments and spices .. ..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables and fruits .. ..	..	..	..	..
Oils	3	3.5	2	2	
Refreshments .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other foodstuffs .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Food .. ..	..	..	..	..
Fuel and lighting.					
Firewood	Maunds. 5.5	Maunds. 3.5	Maunds. 7	Maunds. 7	
Kerosene	Bottles. 2.5	Bottles. 2	Bottles. 2	Bottles. 4	
Other fuel and lighting .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Fuel and lighting .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Clothing .. ..	..	..	..	..
House-rent .. ..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor .. ..	..	..	..	..
Interest on debts .. ..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure .. ..	..	..	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure .. ..	..	..	..	..

Notes:—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 4.0 persons of
 (2) The percentage of families showing expenditure and

TABLE

Sample Family Budgets—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Representative budget based on 83 budgets.	Quantum			
		Sample			
		Serial number of the budgets			
		1593	1942	1945	
		Month and year to which			
		January 1922.	February 1922.	February 1922.	
Monthly family income	Rs. a. p. 43 8 0	Rs. a. p. 41 0 0	Rs. a. p. 40 0 0	Rs. a. p. 41 0 0	
Number of persons living in the family ..	(2) 4	3	4	3	
Number of children living in the family ..	2	1	2	1	
Food.		Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	
Rice and patni	19	22	24	19	
Wheat and wheat-flour	1	..	..	..
Jowari and bajri	6	4	8	6	
Other cereals .. ..	..	1	..	..
Gram and other pulses	1.5	1	2.8	2.5	
Sugar (raw and refined)	Seers. 2.5	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	
Tea	Lbs. 3	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
Fish .. ..	..	..	..	..
Beef and mutton	2	..	..	..
Milk	Seers. 3	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	
Ghee .. ..	..	..	..	..
Salt	4	4	4	3	
Condiments and spices .. ..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables and fruits .. ..	..	..	..	..
Oils	3	3	2	2.5	
Refreshments .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other foodstuffs .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Food ..	..	..	..	..
Fuel and lighting.		Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	
Firewood	5.5	7	3.5	5.5	
Kerosene	Bottles. 2.5	Bottles. 2	Bottles. 3	Bottles. 2	
Other fuel and lighting .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Fuel and lighting ..	..	..	..	..
Total Clothing ..	..	..	..	..
House-rent ..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor .. ..	..	..	..	..
Interest on debts .. ..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure ..	..	..	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure ..	..	..	..	..

Notes :—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 4.0 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and

XLI—contd.

Spinners—Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.

tity. (1)		Represent- ative budget based on 83 budgets.	Cost.					
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.					
in the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.					
1950	2074		1503	1942	1945	1950	2074	
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.					
February 1922.	February 1922.		January 1922.	February 1922.	February 1922.	February 1922.	February 1922.	February 1922.
Rs. a. p. 48 0 0	Rs. a. p. 44 0 0	Rs. a. p. 43 8 0	Rs. a. p. 41 0 0	Rs. a. p. 40 0 0	Rs. a. p. 41 0 0	Rs. a. p. 48 0 0	Rs. a. p. 44 0 0	
3	3	(2) 4	3	4	3	3	3	
1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	
Paylees. 16	Paylees. 16	Rs. a. p. 11 0 0	Rs. a. p. 12 12 0	Rs. a. p. 13 0 0	Rs. a. p. 10 14 0	Rs. a. p. 11 0 0	Rs. a. p. 8 0 0	
.... 6	.... 8	0 11 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
.... 2	.... 4	3 4 0	0 10 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	3 0 0
Secrs. 4.5	Secrs. 4	0 15 0	0 10 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	
Lbs. 5	Lbs. 5	0 8 0	..	..	..	0 11 0	..
.... 5	.... 4	(3) 0 3 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	1 0 0
.... 5	.... 4	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0
Secrs. 5	Secrs. 5	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
.... 3	.... 3	0 15 0	..	..	..	1 8 0	..
.... 3	.... 3	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 2 0
.... 4	.... 1.5	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
.... 4	.... 1.5	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
.... 4	.... 1.5	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 7 0
.... 4	.... 1.5	1 8 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
.... 4	.... 1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	....	24 3 0	21 9 0	25 3 0	22 1 0	28 2 0	21 15 0
Maunds. 3.5	Maunds. 3.5	2 12 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	1 14 0	..	
Bottles. 3	Bottles. 2	0 8 0	0 0 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	
.... 3	.... 2	0 2 0	..	..	..	..	3 0 0*
....	....	3 6 0	4 6 0	2 9 0	3 6 0	2 7 0	3 6 0
....	....	4 0 0	2 15 4	3 5 4	2 14 8	4 4 4	2 14 0
....	....	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	3 13 0	2 12 0
....	....	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0
....	....	0 8 0	..	..	..	1 0 0	..
....	....	4 2 0	5 4 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	3 10 0	3 8 0
....	....	6 10 0	7 4 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	6 10 0	7 8 0
....	....	42 3 0	41 2 4	39 13 4	40 5 8	45 4 4	38 7 0
....	....	1 5 0	0 2 4	0 2 8	0 10 4	2 11 8	5 9 0

*Charcoal.

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. vide Appendix B.
whom 2.0 are children.
the average expenditure of all the families on tea are 43.4 and Re. 0-2-8.

Sample Family Budgets—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Representative budget based on 83 budgets.	Quantum				
		Sample				
		Serial number of the budgets				
		1946	2077	2078		
		Month and year to which				
		February 1922.	February 1922.	February 1922.		
		Rs. a. p. 43 8 0	Rs. a. p. 45 0 0	Rs. a. p. 40 0 0	Rs. a. p. 43 0 0	
Monthly family income	(2) 4	4	4	4	
Number of persons living in the family	2	2	2	2	
Number of children living in the family					
Food.		Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	
Rice and patni	19	24	16	6	
Wheat and wheat-flour	1	..	..	..
Jowari and bajri	6	..	16	16	
Other cereals	6	
Gram and other pulses	1.5	5	1	4.8	
Sugar (raw and refined)	Seers. 2.5	Seers. 4	Seers. ..	Seers. ..	
Tea	Lbs. 3	Lbs. 1	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	
Fish	2	..	
Beef and mutton	2	..	Seers. ..	Seers. ..	
Milk	3	3	..	..
Ghee	1	..	
Salt	4	4	2	4	
Condiments and spices	
Vegetables and fruits	
Oils	3	4	1	2	
Refreshments	
Other foodstuffs	
Total Food ..		..	..	..	..
Fuel and lighting.		Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	
Firewood	5.5	5.5	..	3.5	
Kerosene	Bottles. 2.5	Bottles. 2	Bottles. 2	Bottles. 2	
Other fuel and lighting	
Total Fuel and lighting ..		..	..	..	..
Total Clothing ..		..	..	..	..
House-rent ..		..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous.						
Liquor	
Interest on debts	
Others	
Total Miscellaneous ..		..	..	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure ..		..	..	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure ..		..	..	..	..

- Notes :—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 4.0 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and

XLI—concl'd.

Spinners—Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.

Quantity (1).		Cost.					
Budgets.		Sample Budgets.					
In the tabulation sheets.		Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.					
2079	2132	1046.	2077.	2078.	2079.	2132.	
The budgets relate.		Month and year to which the budgets relate.					
February 1922.	February 1922.	February 1922.	February 1922.	February 1922.	February 1922.	February 1922.	February 1922.
Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 43 8 0	Rs. a. p. 45 0 0	Rs. a. p. 40 0 0	Rs. a. p. 43 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0
4	4	(2) 4	4	4	4	4	4
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Paylees. 16	Paylees. 12	Rs. a. p. 11 0 0	Rs. a. p. 13 0 0	Rs. a. p. 10 0 0	Rs. a. p. 3 0 0	Rs. a. p. 8 0 0	Rs. a. p. 9 0 0
.... 16	.... 12	0 11 0	..	8 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0
.... 2	.... 2	3 4 0	..	3 12 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 2 0
Seers. 5	Seers. 2.5	0 15 0	3 8 0	0 10 0	..	1 8 0	1 2 0
Lbs. 0.5	Lbs.	0 8 0	1 0 0	..	..	0 15 0	0 5 0
.... 4	.... 4	(3) 0 3 0	0 8 0	..	..	0 4 0	..
Seers. 3	Seers.	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	..
.... 3	.... 3	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
.... 3	.... 3	0 15 0	1 2 0	..	..	1 2 0	..
.... 3	.... 3	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	..	0 2 0	0 2 0
.... 3	.... 3	0 12 0	..	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 12 0
.... 3	.... 2.5	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	2 0 0
.... 3	.... 2.5	0 12 0	1 4 0	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 10 0
.... 3	.... 2.5	1 8 0	..	2 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 8 0
.... 3	.... 2.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	....	24 3 0	24 9 0	25 7 0	20 15 0	23 14 0	24 15 0
Maunds. 5.3	Maunds. 3.5	2 12 0	3 0 0	..	2 0 0	3 0 0	1 14 0
Bottles. 2	Bottles. 3	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 9 0
.... 2	.... 3	0 2 0	..	2 2 0*	..	..	..
....	....	3 6 0	3 6 0	2 7 0	2 6 0	3 6 0	2 7 0
....	....	4 0 0	3 12 4	2 8 0	3 8 0	3 5 8	3 11 6
....	....	4 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0
....	....	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	..
....	....	0 8 0	..	..	..	..	1 8 0
....	....	4 2 0	5 4 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 3 0
....	....	6 10 0	7 4 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	4 11 0
....	....	42 3 0	43 15 4	38 6 0	37 5 0	41 9 8	39 4 6
....	....	1 5 0	1 0 8	1 10 0	5 11 0	0 6 4	2 11 6

* Charcoal.

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. vide Appendix B.
 whom 2.0 are children.
 the average expenditure of all the families on tea are 43.4 and Re. 0-2-8.

TABLE

Sample Family Budgets—

Detailed items in the budgets	Representative budget based on 82 budgets.	Quantities			
		Sample			
		Serial number of the budgets			
		266	279	1503	
		Month and year to which			
		August 1921.	August 1921.	December 1921.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Monthly family income		53 0 0	50 0 0	55 0 0	50 0 0
Number of persons living in the family ..		(2) 4	5	6	4
Number of children living in the family ..		2	3	4	2
Food.					
Rice and patni	Paytees.	19	22	22	16
Wheat and wheat-flour		2	..	..	..
Jowari and bajri		5	8	8	12
Other cereals		1.5	1	4	1
Gram and other pulses	Seers.	4	3	9	2
Sugar (raw and refined)	Lbs.	4	8	3	..
Tea .. ..		..	..	..	..
Fish		2	2	2	2
Beef and mutton	Seers.	3	4	10	..
Milk .. ..		..	..	..	..
Ghee		4.5	4	1.3	1
Salt		4	4	5	3
Condiments and spices .. ..		..	..	..	..
Vegetables and fruits .. ..		..	..	..	..
Oils		3	3	4	3
Refreshments .. ..		..	..	..	..
Other foodstuffs .. ..		..	..	..	..
Total Food .. ..		..	..	..	..
Fuel and lighting.					
Firewood	Maunds.	5.5	7	7	7
Kerosene	Bottles.	2.5	3	2	5
Other fuel and lighting .. ..		..	..	..	..
Total Fuel and lighting .. ..		..	..	..	..
Total Clothing .. ..		..	..	..	..
House-rent .. ..		..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor .. ..		..	..	..	..
Interest on debts .. ..		..	..	..	..
Others .. ..		..	..	..	..
Total Miscellaneous .. ..		..	..	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure .. ..		..	..	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure .. ..		..	..	..	..

Notes :—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 4.5 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure
 and on (c) 23.2 and Re. 0-6-1.

XLII—contd.

Spinners—Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.

City (1).		Representative budget based on 82 budgets.	Cost.					
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.					
in the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.					
1510	1599		260	270	1503	1510	1599	
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.					
December 1921.	January 1922.		August 1921.	August 1921.	December 1921.	December 1921.	January 1922.	
Rs. a. p. 55 0 0	Rs. a. p. 57 0 0	Rs. a. p. 53 0 0	Rs. a. p. 50 0 0	Rs. a. p. 53 0 0	Rs. a. p. 50 0 0	Rs. a. p. 55 0 0	Rs. a. p. 57 0 0	
4	5	(2) 4	5	6	4	4	5	
2	3	2	3	4	2	2	3	
Payees. 24	Payees. 16	Rs. a. p. 11 0 0	Rs. a. p. 11 0 0	Rs. a. p. 11 0 0	Rs. a. p. 10 0 0	Rs. a. p. 14 0 0	Rs. a. p. 10 8 0	
.... 8	.... 12	1 6 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
.... 1.5	.... 2	0 15 0	0 10 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 4 0
Scars. 2	Scars. 2	0 12 0	0 13 0	1 14 0	0 6 0	..	0 4 0	
Lbs.	Lbs.	(a) 0 3 9	0 12 0	0 4 0	..	..	..
.... 4	.... 8	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	..
.... 4	.... 8	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0
Scars.	Scars. 4	0 15 0	1 8 0	3 8 0	..	..	1 4 0
.... 4	.... 3	(b) 0 7 0	..	1 0 0	0 14 0	..	1 0 0
.... 4	.... 3	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 2 3
.... 2	.... 3	0 12 0	..	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0
.... 2	.... 3	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	3 0 0
.... 2	.... 3	0 12 0	0 13 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 9 0
.... 2	.... 3	1 12 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0
.... 2	.... 3	..	..	..	2 0 0	..	..
....	....	25 6 9	23 13 0	29 11 0	26 8 0	30 2 0	25 7 3
Mauuds. 7	Mauuds. 4.5	2 12 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	
Bottles. 2	Bottles. 3	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 5 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 9 0	
....	....	0 4 0	..	..	..	..	..
....	....	3 8 0	4 9 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	4 6 0	3 1 0
....	....	4 0 0	5 11 8	7 8 0	2 8 0	2 15 4	4 8 4
....	....	4 0 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0
....	....	2 4 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	..	2 0 0
....	....	(c) 6 6 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	8 0 0	12 14 8	6 10 0
....	....	8 10 0	8 0 0	5 4 0	11 0 0	12 14 8	8 10 0
....	....	45 8 9	45 5 8	49 15 0	49 11 0	54 6 0	56 2 7
....	....	7 7 3	4 10 4	5 1 0	1 5 0	0 10 0	0 13 5

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. vide Appendix B.

whom 2.2 are children.

and the average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 56.1 and Re. 0-4-3; on (b) 51.2 and Re. 0-7-0;

TABLE
Sample Family Budgets—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Representative budget based on 82 budgets.	Quan-			
		Sample			
		Serial number of the budgets			
		1596	1601	1603	
		Month and year to which			
		January 1922.	January 1922.	January 1922.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Monthly family income	53 0 0	50 0 0	55 0 0	56 0 0
Number of persons living in the family	(2) 4	4	4	4
Number of children living in the family	2	2	2	2
Food.		Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.
Rice and patni	19	16	20	16
Wheat and wheat-flour	2	..	..	2
Jowari and bajri	5	8	16	14
Other cereals
Gram and other pulses	1 5	1	..	1
Sugar (raw and refined)	Seers. 4	Seers. 2 5	Seers. 2	Seers. 2
Tea	Lbs. 4	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..
Fish	2	4
Beef and mutton	2	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Milk	Seers. 2	3	..	..
Ghee 5	..	.. 5	.. 5
Salt	4	2	4	5
Condiments and spices
Vegetables and fruits
Oils	3	3	2	3
Refreshments
Other foodstuffs
Total Food
Fuel and lighting.		Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Firewood	5 5	4	7	5 3
Kerosene	Bottles. 2 5	Bottles. 3	Bottles. 1	Bottles. 1 5
Other fuel and lighting
Total Fuel and lighting
Total Clothing
House-rent
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor
Interest on debts
Others
Total Miscellaneous
Total Monthly expenditure
Balance of income over expenditure

Notes :—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 4·5 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and on (c) 23·2 and Re. 0-6-1.

XLII—con'd.

Spinners—Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.

Qty. (1)		Cost.						
Budgets.		Represent- ative budget based on 82 budgets.	Sample Budgets.					Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.
in the tabulation sheets.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.					
1004	1058		1500	1601	1603	1604	1958	
the budgets relate.			January 1922.	January 1922.	January 1922.	January 1922.	February 1922.	
Rs. a. p. 59 0 0	Rs. a. p. 52 0 0	Rs. a. p. 53 0 0	Rs. a. p. 50 0 0	Rs. a. p. 55 0 0	Rs. a. p. 56 0 0	Rs. a. p. 50 0 0	Rs. a. p. 52 0 0	
4	5	(2) 4	4	4	4	4	5	
2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	
Payless. 8	Payless. 24	Rs. a. p. 11 0 0	Rs. a. p. 10 8 0	Rs. a. p. 12 4 0	Rs. a. p. 10 0 0	Rs. a. p. 5 0 0	Rs. a. p. 15 0 0	
16	.....	1 6 0	.....	.....	1 8 0	12 0 0	.....
.....	.....	2 13 0	5 0 0	8 8 0	7 6 0	.....	.....
.....	
1	1.5	0 15 0	6 9 0	.....	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 13 6
Seers.	Seers.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	6.5	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	1 1 0	
Lbs.	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	(a) 0 3 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 5 0
.....	.....	1 8 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0
2	.....	1 0 0	.....	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	.....
Seers.	Seers.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5.5	0 15 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0
.....	.....	(b) 0 7 0	.....	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	.....
4	4	0 3 0	0 1 3	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 2 6	
.....	.....	0 12 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
.....	.....	1 0 0	2 8 0	.....	1 0 0	.....	3 0 0
.....	4	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 11 0	1 0 0	0 11 0	0 12 0	
.....	.....	1 12 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0
.....	
.....	.....	25 6 9	29 4 5	29 0 0	29 3 0	25 13 0	29 6 0
Maunds.	Maunds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5.3	4	2 12 0	2 4 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	
Bottles.	Bottles.	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 9 0	
1.5	3	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	
.....	.....	3 8 0	2 13 0	4 2 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	2 13 0
.....	.....	4 0 0	4 12 0	2 10 8	2 2 8	2 8 8	4 12 4
.....	.....	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	5 6 0	4 0 0	3 13 0
.....	
.....	.....	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0
.....	.....	(c) 1 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6 6 0	3 6 0	11 4 0	10 9 8	10 10 0	4 13 6
.....	.....	8 10 0	7 8 0	13 4 0	13 9 8	11 10 0	8 13 6
.....	.....	45 8 9	48 5 3	52 9 8	51 11 4	47 4 8	49 9 10
.....	.....	7 7 3	1 10 9	2 6 4	4 4 8	2 11 4	2 6 2

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. vide Appendix B.
whom 2.2 are children.

the average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 50.1 and Re. 0.4-3; on (b) 51.2 and Re. 0.7-0;

Sample Family Budgets—Dock

Detailed items in the budgets.	Represent- ative budget based on 36 budgets.	Quan			
		Sample			
		Serial number of the budgets			
		2350	2351	2353	
		Month and year to which			
		February 1922.	February 1922.	March 1922.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Monthly family income	35 0 0	35 0 0	30 0 0	38 0 0
Number of persons living in the family	(2) 4	3	3	4
Number of children living in the family	2	1	1	1
Food.					
		Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.
Rice and patni	7	4	2	3
Wheat and wheat-flour	1	10	10	24
Jowari and bajri	17.5	10	10	24
Other cereals	2
Gram and other pulses	1.5	..	..5	..
Sugar (raw and refined)	Seers. 2	Seers. ..	Seers. ..	Seers. 4.5
Tea	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. .3
Fish
Beef and mutton	2.5	..	2	4
Milk	Seers. 1.5	Seers. ..	Seers. ..	Seers. 4
Ghee
Salt	4	3	3	3
Condiments and spices
Vegetables and fruits
Oils	2.5	2	2	2
Refreshments
Other foodstuffs
Total Food
Fuel and lighting.					
		Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Firewood	4	4	6	4
Kerosene	Bottles. 2	Bottles. 2	Bottles. 2	Bottles. 2
Other fuel and lighting
Total Fuel and lighting
Total Clothing
House-rent
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor
Interest on debts
Others
Total Miscellaneous
Total Monthly expenditure
Balance of Income over Expenditure

Notes.—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 3.3 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and
 on (c) 30.6 and Re. 0-5-7; and on (d) 13.9 and Re. 0-3-2.

XLIII.

Labourers—Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.

City. (1)		Representative budget based on 36 budgets.	Cost.					
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.					
in the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.					
2354	2356		2350	2351	2353	2354	2356	
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.					
February 1922.	March 1922.		February 1922.	February 1922.	March 1922.	February 1922.	March 1922.	
Rs. a. p. 32 0 0	Rs. a. p. 32 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 30 0 0	Rs. a. p. 38 0 0	Rs. a. p. 32 0 0	Rs. a. p. 32 0 0	
2	3	(2) 4	3	3	4	2	3	
....	1	2	1	1	1	..	1	
Paylees. 8	Paylees. 2	Rs. a. p. 2 15 0	Rs. a. p. 2 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1 10 0	Rs. a. p. 5 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1 0 0	
.... 10	.... 16	0 11 0 9 13 6	8 0 0	8 0 0	12 8 0	5 4 0	8 8 0
.... 2	.... 2	.... 1 0 0	..	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 0 0
Secrs. 1	Secrs. 1	0 6 0	..	..	0 11 6	0 2 0	0 2 0
Lbs.	Lbs.	(a)....	..	..	0 3 0	..	..
.... 2	.... 2	(b).... 1 4 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Secrs.	Secrs.	(c)0 6 0	..	..	1 0 0	..	..
.... 3	.... 2	(d).... 0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 3
....	....	0 10 0	..	..	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
....	....	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 3 0	2 8 0	1 0 0
.... 2	.... 1	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
....	....	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0
....	
....	....	22 14 6	15 13 0	17 1 0	23 14 6	19 2 0	15 15 2
Maunds. 3.5	Maunds. 3	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	
Bottles. 2	Bottles. 2	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	
....	....	0 1 0	..	..	..	..	..
....	....	2 7 0	2 6 0	3 6 0	2 6 0	2 2 0	1 14 0
..	....	3 4 0	2 10 4	2 10 0	4 2 0	2 9 4	2 12 10
....	....	2 12 0	5 8 0	2 13 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
....	....	1 4 0	..	2 0 0	..	..	4 0 0
....	....	1 0 0	..	..	1 2 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
....	....	3 11 0	3 8 0	2 0 0	3 5 0	3 1 0	3 2 0
....	....	5 15 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	5 1 0	3 6 0
....	....	37 4 6	29 13 4	29 14 0	37 9 6	31 10 4	31 12 1
....	....	-2 4 6	5 2 8	0 2 0	0 6 6	0 5 8	0 3 11

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. *vide* Appendix B.
whom 1.2 are children.

the average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 22.2 and Re. 0.0-10; on (b) 19.4 and Re. 0.4-3;

TABLE

Sample Family Budgets—Dock

Detailed items in the budget.	Representative budget based on 36 budgets.	Quantum			
		Sample			
		Serial number of the budgets			
		2357	2358	2359	
		Month and year to which			
		March 1922.	March 1922.	March 1922.	
Monthly family income	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 38 0 0	Rs. a. p. 38 0 0	
Number of persons living in the family ..	(2) 4	4	3	4	
Number of children living in the family ..	2	2	1	2	
Food.					
Rice and patni	Paylees. 7	Paylees. ..	Paylees. 1	Paylees. 4	
Wheat and wheat-flour	1	24	22	24	
Jowari and bajri	17.5	24	22	24	
Other cereals	1.5	2	2	2	
Gram and other pulses	Scers. 2	Scers. 2	Scers. 1	Scers. 2	
Sugar (raw and refined)	Lbs. 2	Lbs. 2	Lbs. 1	Lbs. 2	
Tea .. ..	..	..	..	..
Fish .. ..	..	..	..	..
Beef and mutton	2.5	..	..	..
Milk	Scers. 1.5	Scers. ..	Scers. ..	Scers. ..	
Ghee .. ..	..	..	..	..
Salt	4	3	3	3	
Condiments and spices .. ..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables and fruits .. ..	..	..	..	..
Oils	2.5	1	1	1	
Refreshments .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other foodstuffs .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Food .. ..	..	..	..	..
Fuel and lighting.					
Firewood	Maunds. 4	Maunds. 3	Maunds. 3	Maunds. 3.75	
Kerosene	Bottles. 2	Bottles. 2	Bottles. 2	Bottles. 2	
Other fuel and lighting .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Fuel and lighting .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Clothing .. ..	..	..	..	..
House-rent .. ..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor .. ..	..	..	..	..
Interest on debts .. ..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure .. ..	..	..	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure .. ..	..	..	..	..

Notes.—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 3.3 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and the
 on (c) 39.6 and Re. 0.5-7; and on (d) 13.9

XLIII—contd.

Labourers—Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.

Quantity. (1)		Representative budget based on 36 budgets.	Cost.					
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.					
in the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.					
2361	2362		2357	2358	2359	2361	2362	
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.					
February 1922.	March 1922.		March 1922.	March 1922.	March 1922.	February 1922.	March 1922.	
Rs. a. p. 30 0 0	Rs. a. p. 30 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 36 0 0	Rs. a. p. 38 0 0	Rs. a. p. 30 0 0	Rs. a. p. 30 0 0	
3	3	(2) 4	4	3	4	3	3	
1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	
Paylees. 3	Paylees. 2	Rs. a. p. 3 15 0	Rs. a. p. ..	Rs. a. p. 0 9 0	Rs. a. p. 2 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1 8 0	Rs. a. p. 1 4 0	
.... 16	.... 16	0 11 0	..	..	..	..	..
.... 1	.... 1.5	9 13 6	12 8 0	13 8 0	15 0 0	8 0 0	8 4 0
Seers. 3	Seers. 1	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 1 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	
Lbs. 3	Lbs. ..	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	
.... 3	.... 2	(a) ....	..	..	..	0 4 0	..
Seers. 2	Seers.	(b) 1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	
.... 3	.... 3	(c) 0 0	..	..	..	0 10 0	..
.... 2	.... 1	(d) 0 3 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 2 0
.... 2	.... 1	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	..	0 8 0
.... ....	.... ....	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
.... ....	.... ....	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 10 0	0 4 0
.... ....	.... ....	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
.... ....	.... ....	.... 1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
....	....	22 14 6	20 2 0	21 1 0	24 3 0	16 1 0	15 4 0
Maunds. 4	Maunds. 3	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	
Bottles. 2	Bottles. 2	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	
....	....	0 1 0	..	..	..	..	..
....	....	2 7 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 6 0	2 0 0
....	....	3 4 0	3 7 2	2 8 0	3 9 4	2 12 0	2 14 8
....	....	2 12 0	2 12 0	5 8 0	2 12 0	2 13 0	2 12 0
....	....	1 4 0	..	..	..	2 0 0	..
....	....	1 0 0	1 8 0	..	1 8 0	..	2 0 0
....	....	3 11 0	4 10 0	3 2 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	3 1 0
....	....	5 15 0	6 2 0	3 2 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	5 1 0
....	....	37 4 6	34 7 2	34 3 0	37 12 4	28 8 0	27 15 8
....	....	-2 4 6	0 8 10	1 13 0	0 3 8	1 8 0	2 0 4

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. *vide* Appendix B.

whom 1.2 are children.

average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 22.2 and Re. 0-0-10; on (b) 10.4 and Re. 0-4-8; and Re. 0-3-2.

Sample Family Budgets—Dock

Detailed items in the budgets.	Representative budget based on 36 budgets.	Quantities			
		Sample			
		Serial number of the budgets			
		2363	2364	2365	
		Month and year to which			
		March 1922.	March 1922.	March 1922.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Monthly family income	35 0 0	37 8 0	39 8 0	32 0 0
Number of persons living in the family	(2) 4	3	4	2
Number of children living in the family	2	1	2	..
Food.		Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.
Rice and patni	7	8	8	2
Wheat and wheat-flour	1	12	16	16
Jowari and bajri	17.5	12	16	16
Other cereals	1.5	2	2.5	1
Gram and other pulses	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Sugar (raw and refined)	2	2	2.5	3.5
Tea	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Fish	2.5	2	4	2
Beef and mutton	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Milk	1.5	..	..	4
Ghee	4	3	3	3
Salt
Condiments and spices	2.5	2	3	2
Vegetables and fruits
Oils
Refreshments
Other foodstuffs
Total Food
Fuel and lighting.		Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Firewood	4	3.5	3.5	3.5
Kerosene	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.
Other fuel and lighting	2	2	2	2
Total Fuel and lighting
Total Clothing
House-rent
Miscellaneous.		..	..	..	..
Liquor
Interest on debts
Others
Total Miscellaneous
Total Monthly expenditure
Balance of income over expenditure

Notes :—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 3.3 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure are
 on (c) 30.6 and Re. 0-5-7; and on (d) 13.9 and

XLIII—contd.

Labourers—Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.

Quantity (1).		Representative budget based on 36 budgets.	Cost.					
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.					
in the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.					
2366	2368		2363	2364	2365	2366	2368	
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.					
March 1922.	March 1922.		March 1922.	March 1922.	March 1922.	March 1922.	March 1922.	
Rs. a. p. 37 8 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 37 8 0	Rs. a. p. 39 8 0	Rs. a. p. 32 0 0	Rs. a. p. 37 8 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	
2	4	(2) 4	3	4	2	2	4	
....	1	2	1	2	..	..	1
Paylees. 4	Paylees. 6	Rs. a. p. 3 15 0	Rs. a. p. 5 0 0	Rs. a. p. 4 12 0	Rs. a. p. 1 4 0	Rs. a. p. 2 8 0	Rs. a. p. 3 0 0	
.... 12	.... 24	0 11 0 9 13 0	.... 7 8 0	.... 9 0 0	.... 9 0 0	.... 7 10 0	.... 12 0 0
.... 1.5	.... 1	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 4 0	0 8 6	0 13 6	0 8 0
Secrs. 5	Secrs.	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 9 6	0 13 0	..	
Lbs. 5	Lbs.	(a)....	..	..	0 3 0	0 4 0	..
.... 4	....	(b)....	..	..	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Secrs. 4	Secrs.	1 4 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	..	
.... 3	.... 4	(c) 0 6 0	..	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..
....	....	(d)....	..	..	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 3 0
....	....	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 3 0
....	....	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	..
....	....	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	2 0 0
....	....	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
....	....	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..
....	....	....	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	..
....	....	22 14 6	20 10 0	23 0 0	18 11 0	19 14 6	19 5 0
Maunds. 3	Maunds. 5.5	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	
Bottles. 2	Bottles. 2	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	
....	....	0 1 0	..	..	..	..	..
....	....	2 7 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	1 14 0	3 6 0
....	....	3 4 0	3 2 5	3 2 0	2 13 4	2 14 4	3 2 0
....	....	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
....	....	1 4 0	..	2 8 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	..
....	....	1 0 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	..	1 4 0	..
....	....	3 11 0	4 4 0	2 8 0	3 3 0	3 2 0	5 0 0
....	....	5 15 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	5 3 0	8 6 0	5 0 0
....	....	37 4 6	35 2 5	38 0 0	31 0 4	35 12 10	33 0 0
....	....	-2 4 6	2 5 7	1 8 0	0 6 8	1 11 2	1 7 0

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. vide Appendix B.

whom 1.2 are children.

the average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 22.2 and Re. 0-0-10; on (b) 19.4 and Re. 0-4-3;

Re. 0-3-2.

Sample Family Budgets—Dock

Detailed items in the budgets.	Representative budget based on 36 budgets.	Quantities			
		Sample			
		Serial number of the budgets			
		2369	2370	2371	
		Month and year to which			
		March 1922.	March 1922.	March 1922.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Monthly family income		35 0 0	30 0 0	32 0 0	30 0 0
Number of persons living in the family ..	(2) 4	4	4	4	3
Number of children living in the family ..	2	2	1	1	1
Food.		Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.
Rice and patni		7	4	4	3
Wheat and wheat-flour		1	..	..	..
Jowari and bajri		17.5	24	24	..
Other cereals .. ..		..	1	1	..
Gram and other pulses		1.5	1	1	..
Sugar (raw and refined)		Seers. 2	Seers. ..	Seers. ..	Seers. ..
Tea		Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..
Fish .. ..		..	..	..	..
Beef and mutton		2.5	..	..	..
Milk		Seers. ..	Seers. ..	Seers. ..	Seers. ..
Ghee		1.5	..	..	..
Salt .. ..		..	..	..	..
Condiments and spices		4	4	4	3
Vegetables and fruits .. ..		..	..	..	..
Oil		2.5	2	2	3
Refreshments .. ..		..	..	..	..
Other foodstuffs .. ..		..	..	..	..
Total Food ..		..	..	..	..
Fuel and Lighting.		Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Firewood		4	3.5	5.5	3.5
Kerosene		Bottles. 2	Bottles. 3	Bottles. 3	Bottles. 3
Other fuel and lighting .. ..		..	..	..	..
Total Fuel and lighting ..		..	..	..	..
Total Clothing ..		..	..	..	..
House-rent ..		..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor .. ..		..	..	..	..
Interest on debts .. ..		..	..	..	..
Others .. ..		..	..	..	..
Total Miscellaneous ..		..	..	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure ..		..	..	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure ..		..	..	..	..

Notes :—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 3.3 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and
 on (c) 30.6 and Re. 0.5-7; and on (d) 13.9

XLIII—concl'd.

Labourers—Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.

City. (1)		Representative budget based on 36 budgets.	Cost.				
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.				
in the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.				
2373	2377		2369	2370	2371	2373	2377
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.				
March 1922.	February 1922.		March 1922.	March 1922.	March 1922.	March 1922.	February 1922.
Rs. a. p. 36 0 0	Rs. a. p. 37 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 30 0 0	Rs. a. p. 32 0 0	Rs. a. p. 30 0 0	Rs. a. p. 36 0 0	Rs. a. p. 37 0 0
3	3	(2) 4	4	4	3	3	3
1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Paylees. 2	Paylees. 4	Rs. a. p. 3 15 0	Rs. a. p. 2 0 0	Rs. a. p. 2 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1 8 0	Rs. a. p. 1 0 0	Rs. a. p. 2 0 0
20	16	0 11 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0
1	1	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 11 0	0 8 0
Seers.	Seers.	0 6 0	..	..	..	..	..
Lbs.	Lbs.	(a) ....	..	..	..	..	..
4	2	(b) 1 4 0	..	..	1 0 0	..	..
Seers.	Seers.	(c) 0 6 0	..	..	..	2 0 0	1 0 0
4	3	(d) 0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
2	2	0 10 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0
2	2	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 9 0	0 12 0
2	2	2 0 0	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	..
2	2	..	..	..	..	0 8 0	..
22 14 6	17 5 0	19 5 0	14 15 0	18 15 0	15 7 0		
Maunds. 3.5	Maunds. 5.5	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0
Bottles. 2	Bottles. 2	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
2	2	0 1 0	..	..	..	0 8 0	..
2 7 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 14 0	3 6 0	
3 4 0	2 4 8	2 9 4	2 9 4	2 9 4	3 9 8	3 12 0	
2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	5 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0		
1 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	6 0 0	
1 0 0	..	..	..	..	1 8 0	..	
3 11 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	3 4 0	4 0 0		
5 15 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	4 12 0	10 0 0		
37 4 6	28 13 8	30 10 4	27 0 4	32 10 8	35 5 0		
-2 4 6	1 2 4	1 5 8	2 15 8	3 5 4	1 11 0		

Local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. *vide* Appendix B.
 whom 1.2 are children.
 the average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 22.2 and Re. 0-0-10; on (b) 19.4 and Re. 0-4-3;
 and Re. 0-3-2.

Sample Family Budgets—Dock

Detailed items in the budgets.	Represent- ative budget based on 88 budgets.	Quar			
		Sample			
		Serial number of the budgets			
		2312	2314	2318	
		Month and year to which			
		March 1922.	March 1922.	March 1922.	
Monthly family income.	Rs. a. p. 44 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 46 8 0	Rs. a. p. 44 0 0	
Number of persons living in the family ..	(2) 4	3	4	3	
Number of children living in the family ..	2	1	2	1	
Food.					
Rice and patnl	Paylees. 10	Paylees. 3	Paylees. 8	Paylees. 8	
Wheat and wheat-flour	2	16	16	10	
Jowari and bajri	16	16	16	10	
Other cereals	1.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	
Gram and other pulses	Seers. 2	Seers. 4.5	Seers. 5.5	Seers. 3.5	
Sugar (raw and refined)	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 0.5	Lbs. 0.5	Lbs. 0.5	
Tea	3	3	4	5	
Fish	Seers. 1.5	Seers. 4	Seers. 4	Seers. 1.5	
Beef and mutton	4	3	3	2	
Milk	4	3	3	2	
Ghee .. ..	..	..	..	..
Salt .. ..	..	..	..	..
Condiments and spices	3	2	2	2	
Vegetables and fruits .. ..	..	..	..	..
Oils .. ..	..	..	..	..
Refreshments .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other foodstuffs .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Food .. ..	..	..	..	..
Fuel and lighting.					
Firewood	Maunds. 5	Maunds. 3.5	Maunds. 4	Maunds. 3.5	
Kerosene	Bottles. 2.5	Bottles. 3	Bottles. 3	Bottles. 2	
Other fuel and lighting .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Fuel and lighting .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Clothing .. ..	..	..	..	..
House-rent .. ..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor .. ..	..	..	..	..
Interest on debts .. ..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure .. ..	..	..	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure .. ..	..	..	..	..

Notes :—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 3.5 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and
 and on (c) 13.6 and Re. 0-2-6.

XLIV—contd.

Labourers—Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.

City. (1)		Represent- ative budget based on 60 budgets.	Co-l.				
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.				
In the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.				
2325	2326		2312	2314	2318	2325	2326
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.				
March 1922.	March 1922.		March 1922.	March 1922.	March 1922.	March 1922.	March 1922.
Rs. a. p. 44 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 44 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 46 8 0	Rs. a. p. 44 0 0	Rs. a. p. 44 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0
4	4	(2) 4	3	4	3	4	4
2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2
Payees. 2	Payees. 4	Rs. a. p. 5 15 0	Rs. a. p. 1 12 0	Rs. a. p. 5 0 0	Rs. a. p. 5 8 0	Rs. a. p. 1 0 0	Rs. a. p. 2 0 0
21	20	1 6 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	5 6 0	11 12 0	10 0 0
1-4	2	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 13 0	1 0 0	1 6 0
Seers. 2	Seers. 3	0 6 0	0 11 6	0 14 0	0 9 6	0 6 0	0 8 0
Libs. ..	Libs. ..	(a) 1 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	..	..
4	6	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	3 0 0
Seers. 0	Seers. ..	(b) 0 7 6	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 15 0	..
1	1	(c) 0 3 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	1 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
..	..	0 10 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	1 8 0
..	..	1 12 0	1 0 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
3	4	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 14 0	1 1 0
..	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	0 8 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	0 8 0	1 0 0
..	..	26 7 6	29 7 6	27 8 0	21 11 0	23 10 0	22 2 0
Maunds. 5	Maunds. 6	2 8 0	1 11 0	2 2 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Bottles. 3	Bottles. 3	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
..	..	0 2 0	..	..	..	0 12 0	0 8 0
..	..	3 2 0	2 7 0	2 11 0	2 2 0	3 12 0	3 8 0
..	..	3 8 0	3 14 4	4 1 8	4 1 0	3 11 0	4 5 4
..	..	2 12 0	5 8 0	2 12 0	5 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
..	..	2 6 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 8 0
..	..	1 0 0	..	2 2 0	1 0 0	2 8 0	..
..	..	4 12 0	3 14 0	4 4 0	4 10 0	3 0 0	4 12 0
..	..	8 2 0	7 14 0	9 6 0	7 14 0	7 8 0	6 4 0
..	..	43 15 0	40 2 10	46 6 8	41 4 0	41 5 0	38 16 4
..	..	0 0 6	1 13 2	0 1 4	2 12 0	2 11 0	3 0 8

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. vide Appendix B.

whom 1·4 are children.

The average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 28·8 and Re. 0·1·5; on (b) 33·3 and Re. 0·6·6;

TABLE

Sample Family Budgets—Dock

Detailed items in the budgets.	Represent- ative budget based on 66 budgets.	Sample			
		Serial number of the budgets			
		2327	2328	2330	
		Month and year to which			
		March 1922.	March 1922.	March 1922.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Monthly family income	44 0 0	47 0 0	40 0 0	45 0 0
Number of persons living in the family	(2) 4	4	3	4
Number of children living in the family	2	2	1	2
Food.		Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.
Rice and patni	10	4	4	4
Wheat and wheat-flour	2	2	..	..
Jowari and bajri	16	20	24	24
Other cereals
Gram and other pulses	1 5	2	1	1
Sugar (raw and refined)	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Tea	2	3	..	..
Fish	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Beef and mutton	3	6	..	..
Milk	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Ghee	1 5	..	..	..
Salt	4	4	3	3
Condiments and spices
Vegetables and fruits
Oils	3	3	2	2
Refreshments
Other foodstuffs
Total Food
Fuel and lighting.		Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Firewood	5	6	6	6
Kerosene	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.
Other fuel and lighting	2 5	3	3	2
Total Fuel and lighting
Total Clothing
House-rent
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor
Interest on debts
Others
Total Miscellaneous
Total Monthly expenditure
Balance of income over expenditure

Notes:—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 3.5 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and
 and on (c) 13.6 and Re. 0.2-6.

XLIV.—*contd.**Labourers—Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.*

City (1).				Cost.				
Budgets.				Sample Budgets.				
in the tabulation sheets.		Represent- ative budget based on 66 budgets.	Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.					
2333	2334		2327	2328	2330	2333	2334	
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.					
March 1922.	March 1922.		March 1922.	March 1922.	March 1922.	March 1922.	March 1922.	
Rs. a. p. 15 0 0	Rs. a. p. 15 0 0	Rs. a. p. 44 0 0	Rs. a. p. 47 0 0	Rs. a. p. 49 0 0	Rs. a. p. 45 0 0	Rs. a. p. 45 0 0	Rs. a. p. 45 0 0	
3	4	(2) 4	1	3	1	3	4	
1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	
Payless.	Payless.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	6	5 15 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	
21	21	1 6 0	1 6 0	..	..	..	..
0-5	1	9 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	
Scars.	Scars.	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	
Lbs.	Lbs.	0 6 0	0 8 0	..	..	..	..
4	..	(a) 1 0 0	..	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	..	
Scars.	Scars.	1 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	2 0 0	..
2	3	(b) 0 7 6	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	(c) 0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	
..	..	0 10 0	1 8 0	..	..	..	..
..	..	1 12 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	
..	..	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 15 0	
..	..	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	
..	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
..	..	26 7 6	24 12 0	18 4 0	21 5 0	23 0 0	21 10 0	
Mounds.	Mounds.							
3-5	6	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	
Bottles.	Bottles.	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	
3	3	0 2 0	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3 2 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	3 6 0	2 9 0	3 9 0	
..	..	3 8 0	3 14 8	3 0 8	3 6 0	2 15 4	3 2 0	
..	..	2 12 0	2 12 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	2 12 0	
..	..							
..	..	2 6 0	3 0 0	..	..	5 0 0	5 0 0
..	..	1 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	..	..
..	..	4 12 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	
..	..	8 2 0	9 8 0	4 0 0	5 8 0	10 8 0	10 8 0	
..	..	43 15 6	44 6 0	34 5 8	39 1 0	44 8 4	41 0 0	
..	..	0 0 6	2 9 3	5 10 4	5 15 0	0 7 8	3 7 0	

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. *vide* Appendix B.

whom 1-4 are children.

the average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 28 8 and Re. 0-1-5 ; on (b) 33-3 and Re. 0-6-0 ;

XLIV—concl'd.

Labourers—Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.

tity. (1)		Represent- ative budget based on 66 budgets.	Cost.				
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.				
in the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.				
2346	2347		2342	2344	2345	2346	2347
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.				
March 1922.	March 1922.		March 1922.	March 1922.	March 1922.	March. 1922	March. 1922
Rs. a. p. 43 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 44 0 0	Rs. a. p. 45 0 0	Rs. a. p. 45 0 0	Rs. a. p. 41 0 0	Rs. a. p. 43 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0
4	3	(2) 4	3	4	4	4	3
2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1
Paylees. 2	Paylees. 2	Rs. a. p. 5 15 0	Rs. a. p. 3 14 0	Rs. a. p. 2 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1 0 0
20	16	1 6 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0
1.5	1.5	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Seers. 2	Seers. 2	0 6 0	0 13 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 4 0
Lbs.	Lbs.	(a) 1 0 0	0 4 0	..	..	..	..
5	5	1 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Seers.	Seers.	(b) 0 7 6	1 4 0	2 0 0	..	..	..
4	4	(c) 0 3 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 0
3	3	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 8 0
..	..	1 12 0	2 2 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
..	..	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 14 0	0 9 0	0 14 0	0 13 0
..	..	2 8 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	2 0 0
..	..	..	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 0
....	....	26 7 6	25 8 0	23 10 0	23 2 0	20 7 0	19 14 0
Maunds. 4.5	Maunds. 4.5	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Bottles. 3	Bottles. 3	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
....	....	0 2 0	..	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	..
....	....	3 2 0	2 9 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
....	....	3 8 0	3 7 2	4 5 4	4 1 2	3 11 1	4 8 8
....	....	2 12 0	5 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
....	....	2 6 0	..	..	..	2 8 0	3 0 0
....	....	1 0 0	1 3 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	..
....	....	4 12 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	3 6 0	4 2 0	4 12 0
....	....	8 2 0	4 8 0	7 8 0	4 14 0	8 10 0	7 12 0
....	....	43 15 6	42 8 2	41 11 4	38 9 2	39 0 1	37 14 8
....	....	0 0 6	2 7 10	3 4 8	2 6 10	3 15 11	4 1 4

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. vide Appendix B.

whom 1.4 are children.

the average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 28.8 and Re. 0-1-5; on (b) 33.3 and Re. 0-6-6;

Sample Family Budgets—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Represent- ative budget based on 48 budgets.	Quan			
		Sample			
		Serial number of the budgets			
		902	905	906	
		Month and year to which			
		August 1921.	August 1921.	August 1921.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Monthly family income.		52 8 0	50 0 0	55 0 0	58 0 0
Number of persons living in the family	(2) 4	5	6	5	
Number of children living in the family	2	3	4	3	
Food.		Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.
Rice and patni		16	24	22	22
Wheat and wheat-flour		4	8	8	8
Jowari and bajri		4	1	1	1
Other cereals		1	1	1	1
Grain and other pulses	1.75	1	1	1	1.5
Sugar (raw and refined)		Seers. 4	Seers. 5	Seers. 5	Seers. 5
Tea		Lbs. .5	Lbs. 1	Lbs. 1	Lbs. 1
Fish					
Beef and mutton		3			
Milk		Seers. 4	Seers. 4	Seers. 4	Seers. 3
Ghee		1	1	1	1
Salt		4	4	4	4
Condiments and spices					
Vegetables and fruits					
Oils		4	3	3	3
Refreshments					
Other foodstuffs					
Total Food					
Fuel and lighting.		Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Firewood		6	7	7	7
Kerosene		Bottles. 4	Bottles. 3	Bottles. 3	Bottles. 3
Other fuel and lighting					
Total Fuel and lighting					
Total Clothing					
House-rent					
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor					
Interest on debts					
Others					
Total Miscellaneous					
Total Monthly expenditure					
Balance of income over expenditure					

Notes :—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 3.8 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and
 and on (c) 52.1 and Rs. 1-10-10.

XLV.

Filters—Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.

Quantity. (1)		Representative budget based on 48 budgets.	Cost.					
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.					
in the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.					
907	913		902	905	906	907	913	
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.					
July 1921.	July 1921.		August 1921.	August 1921.	August 1921.	July 1921.	July 1921.	
Rs. a. p. 55 0 0	Rs. a. p. 51 0 0	Rs. a. p. 52 8 0	Rs. a. p. 50 0 0	Rs. a. p. 55 0 0	Rs. a. p. 58 0 0	Rs. a. p. 55 0 0	Rs. a. p. 51 0 0	
6	4	(2) 4	5	6	5	6	4	
4	1	2	3	4	3	4	1	
Paylees. 21	Paylees. 16	Rs. a. p. 10 0 0	Rs. a. p. 12 0 0	Rs. a. p. 12 0 0	Rs. a. p. 12 0 0	Rs. a. p. 15 0 0	Rs. a. p. 10 0 0	
..... 4	..... 3	2 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
..... 1	..... 3	1 5 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	2 8 0
Seers. 1	Seers.	0 14 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	0 3 0	..	
Lbs.	Lbs.	(a) 0 6 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	..	1 0 0	
.....	.....	2 0 0	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	2 0 0
.....	.....	1 8 0	..	..	..	..	..
Seers. 4	Seers.	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 8 0	..	
..... 4	..... 5	0 15 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
.....	.....	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 4 0
.....	.....	0 12 0	..	..	..	0 8 0	1 0 0
..... 4	..... 7	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0
.....	.....	1 2 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	1 2 0	1 12 0
.....	.....	(b) 1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..
.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	2 0 0	..
.....	.....	28 2 0	28 0 0	28 6 0	28 6 0	25 0 0	23 0 0
Maunds. 7	Maunds. 9	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	
Bottles. 3	Bottles. 3	0 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 8 0	
.....	.....	0 4 0	..	..	..	..	0 4 0
.....	.....	4 0 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 3 0	4 9 0	5 4 0
.....	.....	5 8 0	5 4 8	5 12 4	5 11 0	4 13 0	7 8 0
.....	.....	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	4 8 0
.....	.....	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	..
.....	.....	(c) 1 8 0	..	5 8 0	6 0 0	7 12 0	3 8 0
.....	.....	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	7 12 0	4 0 0
.....	.....	8 0 0	7 8 0	8 8 0	9 0 0	10 12 0	7 8 0
.....	.....	50 2 0	49 5 8	51 3 4	51 12 0	51 2 0	47 12 0
.....	.....	2 6 0	0 10 4	3 12 8	6 4 0	3 14 0	3 4 0

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. *vide* Appendix B.

whom 1·7 are children.

the average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 64·6 and Re. 6-6-0; on (b) 37·5 and Re. 0-12-6,

TABLE

Sample Family Budgets—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Representative budget based on 48 budgets.	Quantities			
		Sample			
		Serial number of the budgets			
		914	916	918	
		Month and year to which			
		August 1921.	August 1921.	August 1921.	
Monthly family income	Rs. a. p. 52 8 0	Rs. a. p. 50 0 0	Rs. a. p. 52 8 0	Rs. a. p. 55 0 0	
Number of persons living in the family ..	(2) 4	2	4	3	
Number of children living in the family ..	2	..	2	1	
Food.					
Rice and patni	Paylees. 16	Paylees. 16	Paylees. 12	Paylees. 8	
Wheat and wheat-flour	4	6	..	3	
Jowari and bajri	4	..	4	5	
Other cereals .. ..	..	..	..	..5	
Gram and other pulses	1.75	1.5	1.5	..9	
Sugar (raw and refined)	Seers. 4	Seers. 4	Seers. ..	Seers. 4	
Tea	Lbs. ..5	Lbs. ..5	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 1	
Fish .. ..	..	..	..	..
Beef and mutton	3	4	2	6	
Milk	Seers. 4	Seers. ..	Seers. ..	Seers. 6	
Ghee	1	1	..	0.5	
Salt	4	4	4	5	
Condiments and spices .. ..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables and fruits .. ..	..	..	..	..
Oils	4	4	5.5	3.5	
Refreshments .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other foodstuffs .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Food .. ..	..	..	..	..
Fuel and lighting.					
Firewood	Maunds. 6	Maunds. 10	Maunds. 6	Maunds. 5	
Kerosene	Bottles. 4	Bottles. 3	Bottles. 3	Bottles. 5.5	
Other fuel and lighting .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Fuel and lighting .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Clothing .. ..	..	..	..	..
House-rent .. ..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor .. ..	..	..	..	..
Interest on debts .. ..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure .. ..	..	..	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure .. ..	..	..	..	..

Notes :—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 3.8 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and
 and on (c) 52.1 and Rs. 1-10-10.

XLV—contd.

Filters—Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.

Qty. (1)		Representative budget based on 48 budgets.	Cost.					
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.					
in the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.					
922	925		914	916	918	922	925	
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.					
August 1921.	August 1921.		August 1921.	August 1921.	August 1921.	August 1921.	August 1921.	
Rs. a. p. 55 0 0	Rs. a. p. 55 0 0	Rs. a. p. 52 8 0	Rs. a. p. 50 0 0	Rs. a. p. 52 8 0	Rs. a. p. 55 0 0	Rs. a. p. 55 0 0	Rs. a. p. 55 0 0	
4	3	(2) 4	2	4	3	4	3	
2	1	2	..	2	1	2	1	
Paylees. 8 4 5.5 1.5	Paylees. 8 3 4 75	Rs. a. p. 10 0 0 2 12 0 2 8 0 1 5 0	Rs. a. p. 10 0 0 4 0 0 1 8 0	Rs. a. p. 7 8 0 .. 2 8 0 .. 1 8 0	Rs. a. p. 6 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 0 8 0 1 0 0	Rs. a. p. 7 0 0 2 8 0 3 8 0 .. 1 8 0	Rs. a. p. 6 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 .. 0 12 0	
Seers. Lbs. 1 3.5	Seers. 6 Lbs. 1 4	0 14 0 (a) 0 6 0 2 0 0 1 8 0	1 0 0 0 4 0 1 0 0 2 0 0	.. .. 3 0 0 1 0 0	1 0 0 0 10 0 2 4 0 3 0 0	.. 0 8 0 3 0 0 1 8 0	1 8 0 0 12 0 2 0 0 2 0 0
Seers. 9 1.25 4 4.75	Seers. 10 3.5 4 4.5	1 4 0 0 15 0 0 4 0 0 12 0 1 8 0 1 2 0 (b) 1 0 0 ....	.. 1 0 0 0 4 0 2 0 0 .. 1 4 0 .. ..	.. 0 4 0 0 12 0 1 0 0 1 8 0	1 8 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 .. 3 0 0 1 0 0	2 4 0 1 4 0 0 3 0 2 8 0 1 6 0	2 8 0 3 8 0 0 4 0 .. 1 8 0 1 4 0
....	....	28 2 0	24 4 0	19 0 0	25 10 0	27 1 0	26 0 0
Maunds. 6 Bottles. 8	Maunds. 4 Bottles. 6	3 0 0 0 12 0 0 4 0	5 0 0 0 8 0 0 8 0	3 0 0 0 8 0 ..	2 8 0 1 0 0 ..	3 0 0 1 8 0 ..	2 0 0 1 0 0 ..	
....	....	4 0 0	6 0 0	8 8 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	3 0 0
....	....	5 8 0	5 14 8	4 5 4	5 12 0	6 6 8	5 2 8
....	....	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0
....	....	2 0 0 (c) 1 8 0 4 8 0	2 0 0 2 0 0 4 0 0	3 0 0 3 0 0 6 0 0	.. 3 0 0 5 10 0	1 8 0 2 8 0 5 0 0	1 8 0 .. 6 0 0
....	....	8 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	8 10 0	9 0 0	7 8 0
....	....	50 2 0	48 10 8	43 13 4	48 0 0	51 7 8	46 6 8
....	....	2 6 0	1 5 4	8 10 8	7 0 0	3 8 4	8 0 4

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. vide Appendix B.
whom 1.7 are children.

the average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 64.6 and Re. 0-6-0; on (b) 37.5 and Re. 0-12-6;

TABLE

Sample Family Budgets—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Represent- ative budget based on 48 budgets.	Qunn			
		Sample			
		Serial number of the budgets			
		926	927	931	
		Month and year to which			
		July 1921.	July 1921.	July 1921.	
Monthly family income	Rs. a. p. 52 8 0	Rs. a. p. 55 0 0	Rs. a. p. 50 0 0	Rs. a. p. 52 8 0	
Number of persons living in the family ..	(2) 4	3	4	4	
Number of children living in the family ..	2	1	1	2	
Food.					
Rice and patni	Paytees. 16	Paytees. 8	Paytees. 16	Paytees. 16	
Wheat and wheat-flour	4	4	..	5	
Jowari and bajri	4	2	3.25	..	
Other cereals .. ..	..	..	..	..
Gram and other pulses	1.75	.75	1.02	2	
Sugar (raw and refined)	Scers. 4	Scers. 6	Scers. ..	Scers. ..	
Tea	Lbs. ..5	Lbs. 1	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	
Fish .. ..	..	..	..	2	
Beef and mutton	3	4	2	2	
Milk	Scers. 4	Scers. 8	Scers. ..	Scers. ..	
Ghee	1	1.5	..	0.5	
Salt	4	6	3	4	
Condiments and spices .. ..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables and fruits .. ..	..	..	..	6	
Oils	4	3.5	3	6	
Refreshments .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other foodstuffs .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Food ..	..	..	..	..
Fuel and lighting.					
Firewood	Maunds. 6	Maunds. 5	Maunds. 5	Maunds. 6	
Kerosene	Bottles. 4	Bottles. 7	Bottles. 3	Bottles. 6	
Other fuel and lighting .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Fuel and lighting ..	..	..	..	..
Total Clothing ..	..	..	..	..
House-rent ..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor .. ..	..	..	..	..
Interest on debts .. ..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure ..	..	..	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure ..	..	..	..	..

Notes :—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 3.8 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and
 and on (c) 52.1 and Rs. 1-10-10.

XLV—*contd.*

Fitters—Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.

City. (1)		Represent- ative budget based on 48 budgets.	Cost.				
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.				
in the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.				
936	938		926	927	931	936	938
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.				
July 1921.	July 1921.		July 1921.	July 1921.	July 1921.	July 1921.	July 1921.
Rs. a. p. 57 8 0	Rs. a. p. 52 0 0	Rs. a. p. 52 8 0	Rs. a. p. 55 0 0	Rs. a. p. 50 0 0	Rs. a. p. 52 8 0	Rs. a. p. 57 8 0	Rs. a. p. 52 0 0
5	6	(2) 4	3	4	4	5	6
3	4	2	1	1	2	3	4
Payless. 28 4 1.5	Payless. 16 8 2.5	Rs. a. p. 10 0 0 2 12 0 2 8 0 1 5 0	Rs. a. p. 6 0 0 3 0 0 1 8 0 0 12 0	Rs. a. p. 10 0 0 2 0 0 1 8 0	Rs. a. p. 10 0 0 4 0 0 1 8 0	Rs. a. p. 14 8 0 2 8 0 1 0 0	Rs. a. p. 11 0 0 5 0 0 2 0 0
Seers. 3	Seers. 4.5	0 14 0	1 8 0	..	..	0 8 0	0 15 0
Lbs. 3	Lbs. 0.5 3	(a) 0 6 0 2 0 0 1 8 0	0 8 0 2 0 0 2 0 0	.. 2 0 0 1 0 0	.. 3 0 0 1 0 0	.. 3 0 0 1 8 0	0 5 0 2 0 0 ..
Seers. 5	Seers. 3	1 4 0 0 15 0 0 4 0 0 12 0 1 8 0 1 2 0 (b) 1 0 0	2 0 0 1 8 0 0 6 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 .....	.. .. 0 4 0 0 12 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 .....	.. 0 8 0 0 4 0 0 8 0 1 0 0 1 8 0	1 14 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 1 8 0 1 0 0 3 0 0	1 0 0 0 6 0 1 12 0 0 12 0 0 12 0 2 0 0
....	....	28 2 0	24 2 0	19 8 0	23 4 0	32 8 0	27 14 0
Maunds. 5	Maunds. 7	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	3 8 0
Bottles. 3	Bottles. 2	0 12 0 0 4 0	1 8 0 ..	0 8 0 0 8 0	1 0 0 0 8 0	0 8 0 ..	0 6 0 ..
....	....	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	3 0 0	3 14 0
....	....	5 8 0	4 7 4	4 6 8	4 6 8	7 2 5	5 1 4
....	....	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	3 13 0	4 0 0
....	....	2 0 0 (c) 1 8 0 4 8 0	.. .. 9 8 0	3 0 0 3 0 0 7 8 0	4 0 0 4 0 0 5 12 0	.. .. 6 2 0	2 8 0 2 8 0 4 7 0
....	....	8 0 0	9 8 0	13 8 0	13 12 0	6 2 0	9 7 0
....	....	50 2 0	46 13 4	45 6 8	50 14 8	52 9 5	50 4 4
....	....	2 6 0	8 2 8	4 9 4	1 9 4	4 14 7	1 11 8

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. *vide* Appendix B.
whom 1.7 are children.

the average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 64.6 and Re. 0-6-0; on (b) 37.5 and Re. 0-12-6

TABLE
Sample Family Budgets—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Represent- ative budget based on 48 budgets.	Quan- Sample Serial number of the budgets			
		939	1727	1728	
		Month and year to which			
		June 1921.	July 1921.	July 1921.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Monthly family income	52 8 0	56 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0
Number of persons living in the family	(2) 4	4	4	5
Number of children living in the family	2	2	2	3
Food.					
Rice and patni	Paytees.	16	16	24	24
Wheat and wheat-flour	4	1	..	..
Jowari and bajri	4	12	..	4
Other cereals
Gram and other pulses	1.75	1	1	1.5
Sugar (raw and refined)	Seers.	4	4	..	..
Tea	Lbs.	..5	..75	..	..
Fish
Beef and mutton	3	..	3	3
Milk	Seers.	4	2.5	..	..
Ghee	1	2	..	..
Salt	4	6	3	3
Condiments and spices
Vegetables and fruits
Oils	4	4	4	5
Refreshments
Other foodstuffs
Total Food
Fuel and lighting.					
Firewood	Maunds.	6	5	5	5
Kerosene	Bottles.	4	4	3	3
Other fuel and lighting
Total Fuel and lighting
Total Clothing
House-rent
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor
Interest on debts
Others
Total Miscellaneous
Total Monthly expenditure
Balance of income over expenditure

Notes:—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 3.8 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and
 and on (c) 52.1 and Rs. 1-10-10.

XLV—*concid.*

Fitters—Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.

Qty. (1)		Representative budget based on 48 budgets.	Cost.				
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.				
In the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.				
1730	2499		939	1727	1728	1730	2499
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.				
July 1921.	February 1922.		June 1921.	July 1921.	July 1921.	July 1921.	February 1922.
Rs. a. p. 50 0 0	Rs. a. p. 50 0 0	Rs. a. p. 52 8 0	Rs. a. p. 56 0 0	Rs. a. p. 55 0 0	Rs. a. p. 55 0 0	Rs. a. p. 50 0 0	Rs. a. p. 50 0 0
3	3	(2) 4	4	4	5	3	3
1	1	2	2	2	3	1	1
Paylees. 12 4 1 5	Paylees. 24 8	Rs. a. p. 10 0 0 2 12 0 2 8 0 1 5 0	Rs. a. p. 9 8 0 0 13 0 7 8 0 0 11 0	Rs. a. p. 13 0 0 0 12 0	Rs. a. p. 12 12 0 .. 2 6 0 1 2 0	Rs. a. p. 7 8 0 3 0 0 .. 1 0 0	Rs. a. p. 14 0 0 0 6 0
Secrs. 6 Lbs. 1 4 Secrs. 8 3 5	Secrs. 4 Lbs. 1 4 Secrs. 3 3 4	(a) 0 6 0 2 0 0 1 8 0 1 4 0 0 15 0 0 4 0 0 12 0 1 8 0 1 2 0 (b) 1 0 0	0 12 0 0 7 6 2 0 0 .. 1 12 0 0 4 6 1 0 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 3 0 0 ..	.. .. 2 0 0 1 8 0 .. 0 2 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 3 8 0 0 8 0	.. .. 3 0 0 1 8 0 .. 0 2 0 2 0 0 1 8 0 1 4 0 3 0 0 0 12 0	1 8 0 0 10 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 0 3 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0	0 12 0 0 8 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 15 0 0 3 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0
....	....	28 2 0	31 1 0	25 6 0	29 6 0	24 6 0	24 12 0
Maunds. 7 Bottles. 6	Maunds. 6 Bottles. 3	3 0 0 0 12 0 0 4 0	2 8 0 0 12 0 ..	2 8 0 0 8 0 ..	2 8 0 0 8 0 ..	3 8 0 0 15 0 ..	3 0 0 0 9 0 ..
....	....	4 0 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 7 0	3 9 0
....	....	5 8 0	6 3 8	4 5 1	5 13 11	5 2 8	3 8 0
....	....	4 8 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0
....	....	2 0 0 (c) 1 8 0 4 8 0	2 0 0 3 0 0 2 2 0	2 0 0 1 8 0 2 4 0	3 8 0 .. 5 2 0	1 8 0 4 0 0 4 12 0	4 0 0 .. 6 8 0
....	....	8 0 0	7 2 0	5 12 0	8 10 0	10 4 0	10 8 0
....	....	50 2 0	51 2 8	43 7 1	49 5 11	49 11 8	47 13 0
....	....	2 6 0	4 13 4	11 8 11	5 10 1	0 4 4	2 3 0

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. vide Appendix B.

whom 1·7 are children.

the average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 64·6 and Re. 0-6-0; on (b) 37·5 and Re. 0-12-6;

TABLE
Sample Family Budgets—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Represent- ative budget based on 85 budgets.	Quantities			
		Sample			
		Serial number of the budgets			
		837	838	840	
		Month and year to which			
		September 1921.	September 1921.	September 1921.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Monthly family income	62 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	
Number of persons living in the family ..	(2) 4	3	4	4	
Number of children living in the family ..	2	1	2	2	
Food.					
Rice and patul	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	
Wheat and wheat-flour	16	10	10	10	
Jowari and bajri	4	2	3	3	
Other cereals	6	4	4	4	
Gram and other pulses	1.75	1.5	1	1.5	
Sugar (raw and refined)	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	
Tea	5	3	2	..	
Fish	Lbs. 66	Lbs. 1	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	
Beef and mutton	5	0	8.5	8.5	
Milk	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	
Ghee	5	..	4	..	
Salt	1	..	..	..
Condiments and spices	4	1	0	4	
Vegetables and fruits .. ..	..	..	..	..
Oils	5	4	6	5	
Refreshments .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other foodstuffs .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Food .. ..	..	..	..	..
Fuel and lighting.					
Firewood	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	
Kerosene	5	5	5	5	
Other fuel and lighting	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	
.. ..	5	7	8	0	
Total Fuel and lighting .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Clothing .. ..	..	..	..	..
House-rent .. ..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor .. ..	..	..	..	..
Interest on debts .. ..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure .. ..	..	..	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure .. ..	..	..	..	..

Notes:—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 3.7 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and
 and on (c) 61.7 and Rs. 1-15-1.

XLVI.

Filters—Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.

City. (1)		Cost.						
Budgets.		Represent- ative budget based on 85 budgets.	Sample Budgets.					
In the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.					
813	844		837	838	810	843	844	
The budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.					
August 1921.	August. 1921.		September 1921.	September 1921.	September 1921.	August 1921.	August 1921.	
Rs. a. p. 65 0 0	Rs. a. p. 65 0 0	Rs. a. p. 62 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	Rs. a. p. 65 0 0	Rs. a. p. 65 0 0	
4	4	(2) 4	3	4	4	4	4	
2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	
Paylees. 10 4 4 75 1.5	Paylees. 10 3 4 1 1.5	Rs. a. p. 10 0 0 2 12 0 3 12 0 1 5 0	Rs. a. p. 6 8 0 1 8 0 2 8 0 0 8 0 0 12 0	Rs. a. p. 6 8 0 2 4 0 2 8 0 1 0 0 1 0 0	Rs. a. p. 6 8 0 2 4 0 2 8 0 0 8 0 1 8 0	Rs. a. p. 6 4 0 3 4 0 2 8 0 0 12 0 1 8 0	Rs. a. p. 6 8 0 2 4 0 2 8 0 1 0 0 1 7 0	
Seers. Lbs. 0.5	Seers. 2 Lbs. 8	1 2 0 (a) 0 8 0 2 0 0 2 8 0	1 0 0 0 12 0 2 12 0 4 8 0	0 6 0 .. 3 0 0 4 4 0	.. .. 2 8 0 4 4 0	.. .. 2 8 0 4 12 0	0 8 0 0 3 0 2 8 0 4 0 0
Seers. 4 4 5	Seers. 6 4 4	1 9 0 0 15 0 0 4 0 0 12 0 1 12 0 1 6 6 (b) 1 0 0 ....	.. 0 3 0 .. 2 0 0 1 4 0 0 12 0	1 0 0 .. 0 6 0 .. 3 0 0 1 14 0 .. 0 12 0	.. .. 0 4 0 .. 3 0 0 1 9 0	1 0 0 .. 0 3 0 .. 2 8 0 1 9 0 .. 1 8 0	1 8 0 .. 0 3 0 .. 2 8 0 1 4 0 .. 1 0 0
....	....	31 9 6	24 3 0	27 14 0	24 13 0	28 4 0	27 5 0
Maunds. 5 Bottles. 6	Maunds. 5 Bottles. 6	3 0 0 1 0 0 0 4 0	2 8 0 1 2 0 ..	2 8 0 1 4 0 ..	2 8 0 1 0 0 ..	2 8 0 1 2 0 ..	2 8 0 1 0 0 ..	
....	....	4 4 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 8 0
....	....	5 8 0	6 11 0	6 8 0	6 15 0	6 9 4	5 13 0
....	....	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0
....	....	2 0 0 (c) 2 0 0 7 0 0	2 8 0 2 0 0 6 4 0	3 0 0 3 0 0 7 4 0	2 8 0 3 0 0 6 8 0	2 4 0 2 0 0 6 12 0	2 0 0 6 4 0
....	....	11 0 0	10 12 0	13 4 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	8 4 0
....	....	56 13 6	49 12 0	55 14 0	51 12 0	53 15 4	49 6 0
....	....	5 2 6	10 4 0	4 2 0	8 4 0	11 0 8	15 10 0

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. vide Appendix B.

whom 1.6 are children.

the average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 65.9 and Re. 0-6-6; on (b) 36.5 and Re. 0-14-6;

TABLE
Sample Family Budgets—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Represent- ative budget based on 85 budgets.	Quan- Sample			
		Serial number of the budgets			
		837	838	840	
		Month and year to which			
		September 1921.	September 1921.	September 1921.	
		Rs. a. p. 62 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0
Monthly family income	(2) 4	3	4	4
Number of persons living in the family	2	1	2	2
Number of children living in the family				
Food.		Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.
Rice and patul	16	10	10	10
Wheat and wheat-flour	4	2	3	3
Jowari and bajri	6	4	4	4
Other cereals	1	5	1	5
Gram and other pulses	1.75	1	1	1.5
Sugar (raw and refined)	5	3	2	..
Tea	66	1	..	..
Fish
Beef and mutton	5	9	8.5	8.5
Milk	5	..	4	..
Ghee	1	..	..	..
Salt	4	4	6	4
Condiments and spices
Vegetables and fruits
Oils	5	4	6	5
Refreshments
Other foodstuffs
Total Food
Fuel and lighting.		Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Firewood	6	5	5	5
Kerosene	5	7	8	6
Other fuel and lighting
Total Fuel and lighting
Total Clothing
House-rent
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor
Interest on debts
Others
Total Miscellaneous
Total Monthly expenditure
Balance of income over expenditure

Notes :—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 3.7 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and
 and on (c) 64.7 and Rs. 1.15-1.

XLVI.

Filters—Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.

City. (1)		Representative budget based on 85 budgets.	Cost.					
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.					
in the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.					
813	844		837	838	840	843	844	
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.					
August 1921.	August 1921.		September 1921.	September 1921.	September 1921.	August 1921.	August 1921.	
Rs. a. p. 65 0 0	Rs. a. p. 65 0 0	Rs. a. p. 62 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	Rs. a. p. 65 0 0	Rs. a. p. 65 0 0	
4	4	(2) 4	3	4	4	4	4	
2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	
Paylees. 10 4 4 75 1.5	Paylees. 10 3 4 1 1.5	Rs. a. p. 10 0 0 2 12 0 3 12 0 1 5 0	Rs. a. p. 6 8 0 1 8 0 2 8 0 0 8 0 0 12 0	Rs. a. p. 6 8 0 2 4 0 2 8 0 1 0 0 1 0 0	Rs. a. p. 6 8 0 2 4 0 2 8 0 0 8 0 1 8 0	Rs. a. p. 6 4 0 3 4 0 2 8 0 0 12 0 1 8 0	Rs. a. p. 6 8 0 2 4 0 2 8 0 1 0 0 1 7 0	
Secrs. 2 Lbs. 9.5 Secrs. 4 4 5	Secrs. 2 Lbs. 8 Secrs. 6 4 4	1 2 0 (a) 0 8 0 2 0 0 2 8 0 1 9 0 0 15 0 0 4 0 0 12 0 1 12 0 1 6 6 (b) 1 0 0	1 0 0 0 12 0 2 12 0 4 8 0 0 3 0 2 0 0 1 4 0	0 6 0 3 0 0 4 4 0 1 0 0 0 6 0 3 0 0 1 14 0 0 12 0	..... ..... 2 8 0 4 4 0 3 0 0 1 9 0 ..... .....	..... ..... 2 8 0 4 12 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 2 8 0 1 9 0 1 8 0	0 8 0 0 3 0 2 8 0 4 0 0 1 8 0 0 3 0 2 8 0 1 4 0 1 0 0
....	....	31 9 6	24 3 0	27 14 0	24 13 0	28 4 0	27 5 0
Maunds. 5 Bottles. 6	Maunds. 5 Bottles. 6	3 0 0 1 0 0 0 4 0	2 8 0 1 2 0 ..	2 8 0 1 4 0 ..	2 8 0 1 0 0 ..	2 8 0 1 2 0 ..	2 8 0 1 0 0 ..	
....	....	4 4 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 8 0
....	....	5 8 0	6 11 0	6 8 0	6 15 0	6 9 4	5 13 0
....	....	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0
....	....	2 0 0 (c) 2 0 0 7 0 0	2 8 0 2 0 0 6 4 0	3 0 0 3 0 0 7 4 0	2 8 0 3 0 0 6 8 0	2 4 0 2 0 0 6 12 0	2 0 0 6 4 0
....	....	11 0 0	10 12 0	13 4 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	8 4 0
....	....	56 18 6	49 12 0	55 14 0	51 12 0	53 15 4	40 6 0
....	....	5 2 6	10 4 0	4 2 0	8 4 0	11 0 8	15 10 0

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. vide Appendix B.
whom 1.6 are children.

the average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 65.9 and Re. 0-6-6; on (b) 36.5 and Re. 0-14-6;

TABLE
Sample Family Budgets—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Represent- ative budget based on 85 budgets.	Quantities			
		Sample			
		Serial number of the budgets			
		845	846	849	
		Month and year to which			
		September 1921.	September 1921.	August 1921.	
Monthly family income	Rs. a. p. 62 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	Rs. a. p. 65 0 0	Rs. a. p. 65 0 0	
Number of persons living in the family ..	(2) 4	3	3	4	
Number of children living in the family ..	2	1	1	2	
Food.		Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	
Rice and patni	16	10	10	10	
Wheat and wheat-flour	4	2	3	3	
Jowari and bajri	6	4	4	4	
Other cereals .. ..	..	5	5	1.5
Gram and other pulses	1.75	1.5	1	2	
Sugar (raw and refined)	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	
Tea	5	..	..	..
Fish	Lbs. 66	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
Beef and mutton .. ..	..	..	..	..
Milk	5	5.5	8.5	9	
Ghee	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	
Salt	1	1	..	3	
Condiments and spices	4	4	6	4	
Vegetables and fruits .. ..	..	..	..	..
Oils	5	4	4	5	
Refreshments .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other foodstuffs .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Food .. ..	..	..	..	..
Fuel and lighting.		Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	
Firewood	6	5	5	5	
Kerosene	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	
Other fuel and lighting	5	6	6	6	
Total Fuel and lighting .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Clothing .. ..	..	..	..	..
House-rent .. ..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor .. ..	..	..	..	..
Interest on debts .. ..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure .. ..	..	..	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure .. ..	..	..	..	..

Notes :—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 3.7 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and
 and on (c) 64.7 and Rs. 1-15-1.

XLVI—contd.

Fitters—Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.

City (1).		Representative budget based on 85 budgets.	Cost.					
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.					
In the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.					
853	856		845	846	849	853	856	
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.					
August 1921.	July 1921.		September 1921.	September 1921.	August 1921.	August 1921.	July 1921.	
Rs. a. p. 65 0 0	Rs. a. p. 65 0 0	Rs. a. p. 62 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	Rs. a. p. 65 0 0	Rs. a. p. 65 0 0	Rs. a. p. 65 0 0	Rs. a. p. 65 0 0	
4	4	(2)4	3	3	4	4	4	
2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	
Paylees. 10 3 4 1 2	Paylees. 12 4 5 1.5	Rs. a. p. 10 0 0 2 12 0 3 12 0 ... 1 5 0	Rs. a. p. 6 8 0 1 8 0 2 8 0 0 8 0 1 0 0	Rs. a. p. 6 8 0 2 4 0 2 8 0 0 8 0 1 0 0	Rs. a. p. 6 4 0 2 4 0 2 8 0 1 0 0 1 8 0	Rs. a. p. 6 4 0 2 4 0 2 8 0 0 12 0 1 8 0	Rs. a. p. 8 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 ... 1 0 0	
Scers. 3	Scers. 2	1 2 0	..	..	..	1 0 0	0 8 0
Lbs.	Lbs.	(a) 0 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	
....	....	2 0 0	2 12 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	2 8 0
10	5	2 8 0						
Scers. 4	Scers. 6	1 9 0	2 0 0	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	
....	1.5	0 15 0	1 0 0	..	..	..	1 8 0
6	6	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	
....	....	0 12 0	..	..	..	..	..
....	....	1 12 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0
5	4	1 6 6	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 2 0	
....	....	(b) 1 0 0	2 0 0	..	1 10 0	0 8 0	..
....	....	....	..	1 0 0	1 10 0	0 8 0	..
....	....	31 9 6	26 3 0	25 2 0	27 6 0	27 7 0	28 8 0
Maunds. 5	Maunds. 4.5	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	
Bottles. 6	Bottles. 0.5	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 10 0	
....	....	0 4 0	..	..	..	..	..
....	....	4 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 14 0
....	....	5 8 0	5 6 0	6 2 0	6 1 4	6 9 4	6 8 8
....	....	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0
....	....	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 4 0	..
....	....	(c) 2 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	..	2 0 0	2 0 0
....	....	7 0 0	0 4 0	7 0 0	0 12 0	6 12 0	7 4 0
....	....	11 0 0	11 4 0	14 4 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	9 4 0
....	....	56 13 6	50 13 0	53 8 0	51 7 4	53 2 4	52 2 8
....	....	5 2 6	0 3 0	11 8 0	13 8 8	11 13 8	12 13 4

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. vide Appendix B.

whom 1.6 are children.

the average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 65.9 and Re. 0-6-6; on (b) 36 5 and Re. 0-14-0;

TABLE

Sample Family Budgets—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Represent- ative budget based on 85 budgets.	Quan			
		Sample			
		Serial number of the budgets			
		857	850	862	
		Month and year to			
		August 1921.	August 1921.	August 1921.	
		Rs. a. p. 62 0 0	Rs. a. p. 65 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	Rs. a. p. 65 0 0
Monthly family income	(2) 4	3	4	3
Number of persons living in the family	2	1	2	1
Number of children living in the family				
Food.		Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.
Rice and patni	16	8	16	8
Wheat and wheat-flour	4	3	3	3
Jowari and bajri	6	4	4	4
Other cereals	1.75	1.25	1	1.25
Gram and other pulses	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Sugar (raw and refined)	5	5	5	5
Tea	Lbs. .66	Lbs. 1	Lbs. ..	Lbs. 1
Fish
Beef and mutton	5	6	9	6
Milk	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Ghee	5	6	10	10
Salt	1	2	5	2
Condiments and spices	4	4	8	4
Vegetables and fruits
Oils	5	6	4	6
Refreshments
Other foodstuffs
Total Food
Fuel and lighting.		Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Firewood	6	8	8	8
Kerosene	Bottles. 5	Bottles. 6	Bottles. 6	Bottles. 6
Other fuel and lighting
Total Fuel and lighting
Total Clothing
House-rent
Miscellaneous,					
Liquor
Interest on debts
Others
Total Miscellaneous
Total Monthly expenditure
Balance of income over expenditure

Notes :—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 3.7 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and
 and on (c) 64.7 and Rs. 1-15-1.

XLVI—contd.

Filters—Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.

City. (1)		Representative budget based on 85 budgets.	Cost.					
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.					
in the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.					
865	868		857	859	862	865	868	
which the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.					
August 1921.	August 1921.		August 1921.	August 1921.	August 1921.	August 1921.	August 1921.	
Rs. a. p. 65 0 0	Rs. a. p. 65 0 0	Rs. a. p. 62 0 0	Rs. a. p. 65 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	Rs. a. p. 65 0 0	Rs. a. p. 65 0 0	Rs. a. p. 65 0 0	
3	3	(2) 4	3	4	3	3	3	
1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	
Paylees. 8 3 4 1·25 Seers. 4 Lbs. 1 5 Seers. 8 2 4 6	Paylees. 8 4 4 1 Seers. 5 Lbs. 1 6 Seers. 10 2 4 6	Rs. a. p. 10 0 0 2 12 0 3 12 0 1 5 0 1 2 0 (a) 0 8 0 2 0 0 2 8 0 1 9 0 0 15 0 0 4 0 0 12 0 1 12 0 1 6 6 (b) 1 0 0	Rs. a. p. 5 8 0 2 4 0 2 8 0 1 2 0 1 4 0 0 12 0 2 8 0 3 0 0 2 8 0 1 8 0 0 4 0 1 0 0 2 8 0 1 14 0	Rs. a. p. 8 8 0 2 4 0 2 8 0 0 14 0 2 12 0 4 8 0 .. 0 8 0 0 6 0 2 8 0 1 4 0	Rs. a. p. 5 8 0 2 4 0 2 8 0 1 2 0 1 4 0 0 12 0 2 8 0 3 0 0 2 8 0 1 8 0 0 4 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 1 14 0 2 0 0 ..	Rs. a. p. 5 8 0 2 4 0 2 8 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 12 0 2 8 0 2 0 0 2 8 0 1 8 0 0 4 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 1 14 0 2 0 0 ..	Rs. a. p. 5 8 0 3 0 0 2 8 0 1 0 0 1 4 0 0 12 0 2 8 0 3 0 0 2 8 0 1 8 0 0 4 0 1 0 0 2 8 0 1 10 0	
....	....	31 9 6	28 8 0	26 0 0	30 8 0	28 4 0	28 14 0
Maunds. 7 Bottles. 6	Maunds. 7 Bottles. 6	3 0 0 1 0 0 0 4 0	4 0 0 1 0 0 ..	4 0 0 1 0 0 ..	4 0 0 1 0 0 ..	4 0 0 1 0 0 ..	4 0 0 1 0 0 ..	
....	....	4 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
....	....	5 8 0	6 5 4	7 6 0	5 13 4	5 6 8	5 6 8
....	....	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0
....	....	2 0 0 (c) 2 0 0 7 0 0	.. 2 0 0 9 4 0	2 0 0 3 0 0 4 12 0	.. 2 0 0 0 4 0	.. 9 0 0	.. 2 0 0 8 4 0
....	....	11 0 0	11 4 0	9 12 0	11 4 0	9 0 0	10 4 0
....	....	56 13 6	55 5 4	52 10 0	56 13 4	51 14 8	53 12 8
....	....	5 2 6	9 10 8	7 6 0	8 2 8	13 1 4	11 3 4

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. vide Appendix B.
whom 1·6 are children.

the average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 65·9 and Re. 0-6-6; on (b) 36·5 and Re. 0-14-6;

TABLE

Sample Family Budgets—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Representative budget based on 85 budgets.	Quantities			
		Sample			
		Serial number of the budgets			
		870	887	895	
		Month and year to which			
		August 1921.	September 1921.	July 1921.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Monthly family income	62 0 0	65 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	
Number of persons living in the family ..	(2) 4	3	2	7	
Number of children living in the family ..	2	1	..	4	
Food.					
Rice and patul	Paylees. 16	Paylees. 8	Paylees. 8	Paylees. 24	
Wheat and wheat-flour	4	3	4	1	
Jowari and bajri	6	4	4	6	
Other cereals	1.75	1.25	1.5	2.5	
Gram and pulses	Seers. 5	Seers. 5	Seers. 4	Seers. 8	
Sugar (raw and refined)	Lbs. .66	Lbs. 1	Lbs. 1	Lbs. .5	
Tea	5	10	4	6	
Fish	Seers. 5	Seers. 10	Seers. 4	Seers. 3	
Beef and mutton	1	2	..	..
Milk	4	4	2	6	
Ghee .. ..	..	..	..	..
Salt .. ..	..	..	..	..
Condiments and spices	5	6	4	4	
Vegetables and fruits .. ..	..	..	..	..
Oils .. ..	..	..	..	..
Refreshments .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other food stuffs .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Food .. ..	..	..	..	..
Fuel and lighting.					
Firewood	Maunds. 6	Maunds. 8	Maunds. 5	Maunds. 7	
Kerosene	Bottles. 5	Bottles. 6	Bottles. 5	Bottles. 2	
Other fuel and lighting .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Fuel and lighting .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Clothing .. ..	..	..	..	..
House-rent .. ..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor .. ..	..	..	..	..
Interest on debts .. ..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure .. ..	..	..	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure .. ..	..	..	..	..

Notes :—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in
 (2) The average size of the family is 3.7 persons of
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and on (c) 64.7 and Rs. 1-15-1.

XLVI—concl'd.

Fitters—Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.

City (1).		Representative budget based on 85 budgets.	Cost.					
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.					
in the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.					
899	1734		870	887	895	899	1734	
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.					
May 1921.	June 1921.		August 1921.	September 1921.	July 1921.	May 1921.	June 1921.	
Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	Rs. a. p. 62 0 0	Rs. a. p. 65 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	
4	3	(2) 4	3	2	7	4	3	
2	1	2	1	..	4	2	1	
Paylees. 16 1 8 1 1.5 Secrs. lbs. 8 Secrs. 4 5	Paylees. 12 4 2 1 Secrs. 6 lbs. 1 4 Secrs. 8 2 5	Rs. a. p. 10 0 0 2 12 0 3 12 0 1 5 0 1 2 0 (a) 0 8 0 2 0 0 2 8 0 1 9 0 0 15 0 0 4 0 0 12 0 1 12 0 1 6 6 (b) 1 0 0 31 9 6	Rs. a. p. 5 8 0 2 4 0 2 8 0 1 2 0 1 4 0 0 12 0 2 8 0 3 0 0 2 8 0 1 8 0 0 4 0 1 0 0 2 8 0 1 14 0 28 8 0	Rs. a. p. 5 8 0 2 8 0 2 8 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 10 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 22 14 0	Rs. a. p. 15 0 0 0 14 0 4 2 0 1 9 0 2 2 0 0 6 0 .. 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 4 6 2 0 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 8 0 34 5 6	Rs. a. p. 11 0 0 0 13 0 5 8 0 0 12 0 1 0 0 .. 4 0 0 4 0 0 0 3 0 1 8 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 32 5 0	Rs. a. p. 7 8 0 3 0 0 1 4 0 .. 0 14 0 1 8 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 24 7 0	
Maunds. 7 Bottles. 3	Maunds. 7 Bottles. 6	3 0 0 1 0 0 0 4 0 4 4 0 5 8 0 4 8 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 7 0 0 11 0 0 56 13 6 5 2 6	4 0 0 1 0 0 .. 5 0 0 5 13 4 4 4 0 .. 9 4 0 11 4 0 54 13 4 10 2 8	2 8 0 0 15 0 .. 3 7 0 4 12 0 3 8 0 .. 10 4 0 13 4 0 47 13 0 12 3 0	3 8 0 0 6 0 .. 3 14 0 6 3 0 5 8 0 .. 3 8 0 4 10 0 8 2 0 58 0 6 1 15 6	3 8 0 0 9 0 .. 4 1 0 5 8 8 7 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 5 0 0 9 0 0 57 14 8 2 1 4	3 8 0 0 15 0 .. 4 7 0 5 2 8 5 8 0 1 8 0 4 0 0 4 12 0 10 4 0 40 12 8 10 3 4	

local weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. vide Appendix B.

whom 1.5 are children.

the average expenditure of all the families on (a) are 65.9 and Re. 0-6-6; on (b) 36.5 and Re. 0-14-6;

TABLE
Sample Family Budgets—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Representative budget based on 212 budgets	Quantities			
		Sample			
		Serial number of the budgets			
		451	458	465	
		Month and year to			
		April 1921.	July 1921.	July 1921.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Monthly family income	42 0 0	43 8 0	42 0 0	42 0 0
Number of persons living in the family	(2) 4	3	4	3
Number of children living in the family	2	1	2	1
Food.		Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.
Rice and patni	0.5	4	13	12
Wheat and wheat-flour	4.5	8	5	..
Jowari and bajri	3.5	4	..	3
Other cereals	2	..	3	..
Gram and other pulses	2	1	3	3
Sugar (raw and refined)	Seers. 2.5	Seers. 5	Seers.	Seers.
Tea	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..	Lbs. ..
Fish
Beef and mutton	5.5	5	2	2
Milk	Seers. 1	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Ghee
Salt	4	3	6	2
Condiments and spices
Vegetables and fruits
Oils	3	4	4	1.5
Refreshments
Other foodstuffs
Total Food	
Fuel and lighting.		Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Firewood	4	2.5	6	5
Kerosene	Bottles. 3	Bottles. 4	Bottles. 3	Bottles. 3
Other fuel and lighting
Total Fuel and lighting..	
Total Clothing..	
House-rent..	
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor
Interest on debts
Others
Total Miscellaneous..	
Total Monthly expenditure..	
Balance of income over expenditure..	

Notes:—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in local
 (2) The average size of the family is 3.7 persons of whom 1.7 are
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and the average

XLVII.

Scavengers—Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.

City. (1)		Representative budget based on 212 budgets.	Cost.					
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.					
in the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.					
466	494		451	458	465	466	494	
which the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.					
July 1921.	July 1921.		April 1921.	July 1921.	July 1921.	July 1921.	July 1921.	
Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 43 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 43 8 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 43 0 0	
3	3	(2) 4	3	4	3	3	3	
1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	
Paylees.	Paylees.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
9-5	12	5 15 0	3 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	
....	....	2 13 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..
....	3	2 4 0	2 4 0	..	2 0 0	..	2 0 0	
3	....	1 6 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0
3	2-5	0 10 0	0 15 0	..	..	..	..
Seers.	Seers.	0 10 0	0 15 0	..	..	..	..
Lbs.	Lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	....	(a) 1 6 0	..	3 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0
....	....	2 0 0	1 14 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
2	2	(b) 0 5 0	..	..	..	..	..
Seers.	Seers.	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	....	0 4 0	0 2 3	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 4 0
3	4	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	..	0 8 0	
....	....	1 6 0	3 12 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 8 0
....	4	0 14 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	
....	....	2 8 0	7 0 0	..	..	..	..
....	....	..	..	..	..	0 4 0	..
		22 7 0	26 4 3	20 10 0	20 8 0	17 6 0	16 12 0	
Maunds.	Maunds.							
5	5	2 4 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	
Bottles.	Bottles.	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	
3	3	0 4 0	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	
....	....	3 1 0	1 12 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0
....	....	4 0 0	3 2 0	3 1 0	3 14 0	3 4 4	2 14 0
....	....	0 13 0	2 0 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
....	....	2 8 0	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
....	....	2 8 0	3 0 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
....	....	4 6 0	2 3 0	6 8 0	5 8 0	7 8 0	5 12 0
....	....	9 6 0	5 3 0	13 4 0	11 8 0	15 8 0	12 12 0
....	....	39 11 0	38 5 3	41 12 0	40 3 0	40 15 4	36 11 0
....	....	2 5 0	5 2 0	0 4 0	1 13 0	1 0 8	6 5 0

weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. vide Appendix B.

children.

expenditure of all the families on (a) are 45-8 and Rs. 1-4-1; and on (b) 10-5 and Re. 0-5-10

TABLE
Sample Family Budgets—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Representative budget based on 212 budgets.	Quan			
		Sample			
		Serial number of the budgets			
		566	570	572	
		Month and year to			
		July 1921.	July 1921.	July 1921.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Monthly family income	42 0 0	42 0 0	43 0 0	42 0 0	
Number of persons living in the family ..	(2) 4	3	4	3	
Number of children living in the family ..	2	1	2	1	
Food.	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	
Rice and patni	9.5	12	13	10	
Wheat and wheat-flour	4.5	..	..	..
Jowari and bajri	3.5	3	3	..	
Other cereals	2	2	2	3.5	
Gram and other pulses	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	
Sugar (raw and refined)	2.5	..	..	3	
Tea	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
Fish .. ..	..	..	..	..
Beef and mutton	5.5	1	2	2	
Milk	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	
Ghee	1	..	..	..
Salt	4	4	6	2	
Condiments and spices .. ..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables and fruits .. ..	..	..	..	..
Oils	3	2	4	5	
Refreshments .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other foodstuffs .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Food .. ..	..	..	..	..
Fuel and lighting.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	
Firewood	4	5	6	1	
Kerosene	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	
Other fuel and lighting	3	3	3	5.5	
Total Fuel and lighting .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Clothing .. ..	..	..	..	..
House-rent .. ..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor .. ..	..	..	..	..
Interest on debts .. ..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure .. ..	..	..	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure .. ..	..	..	..	..

Notes :—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in local
 (2) The average size of the family is 3.7 persons of whom 1.7 are
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and the average

XLVII—contd.

Scavengers—Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.

City. (1)		Representative budget based on 212 budgets.	Cost.				
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.				
In the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.				
580	586		566	570	572	580	586
which the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.				
July 1921.	July 1921.		July 1921.	July 1921.	July 1921.	July 1921.	July 1921.
Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 43 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 43 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 43 0 0
3	4	(2) 4	3	4	3	3	4
1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2
Paylees.	Paylees.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
9	12	5 15 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	7 8 0
....	....	2 13 0	....	....	....	....	....
3	3	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	....	2 0 0	2 0 0
....
1.5	2	1 6 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 0
Seers.	Seers.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lbs.	Lbs.	0 10 0	....	....	....	....	....
....
2	2	(a) 1 6 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	....	3 0 0	2 0 0
Seers.	Seers.	2 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
....	....	(b) 0 5 0	....	....	....	....	....
....
4	6	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
....	....	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
....	....	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	1 0 0
3.5	2	0 14 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
....	....	2 8 0	....	....	....	....	....
....
....	....	22 7 0	16 8 0	18 12 0	17 0 0	15 8 0	10 8 0
Maunds.	Maunds.	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	5	2 4 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0
Bottles.	Bottles.	0 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
3	3	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
....
....	....	3 1 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0
....	....	4 0 0	2 13 4	2 10 0	3 1 4	2 9 4	3 4 0
....	....	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
....
....	....	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0
....	....	2 8 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	....
....	....	4 6 0	5 12 0	4 12 0	6 8 0	4 12 0	6 12 0
....	....	9 6 0	10 12 0	10 12 0	13 8 0	12 12 0	9 12 0
....	....	39 11 0	34 6 4	36 15 0	38 14 4	35 10 4	33 13 0
....	....	2 5 0	7 0 8	6 1 0	3 1 8	6 5 8	0 3 0

* Charcoal.

weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. *vide* Appendix B.

children.

expenditure of all the families on (a) are 45.8 and Rs. 1-4-1; and on (b) 16.5 and Re. 0-5-10.

TABLE

Sample Family Budgets—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Represent- ative budget based on 212 budgets.	Quan- Sample			
		Serial number of the budgets			
		589	594	604	
		Month and year to which			
		July 1921.	July 1921.	April 1921.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Monthly Family Income	42 0 0	42 0 0	42 0 0	44 0 0
Number of persons living in the family	(2) 4	3	3	4
Number of children living in the family	2	1	1	2
Food.		Paylees	Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.
Rice and patni	9.5	8	9.5	10
Wheat and wheat-flour	4.5	..	..	7.5
Jowari and bajri	3.5	..	..	1.0
Other cereals	4	3	..
Gram and other pulses	2	2.5	2.5	2
Sugar (raw and refined)	2.5	..	..	6
Tea	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Fish	0.5
Beef and Mutton	5.5	4	4	..
Milk	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Ghee	1	..	..	7
Salt	4	2	4	2
Condiments and spices
Vegetables and fruits
Oils	3	3.5	2	1.25
Refreshments
Other foodstuffs
Total Food
Fuel and Lighting.		Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Firewood	4	7	7	7
Kerosene	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.
Other fuel and lighting	3	3	3	3
Total Fuel and Lighting
Total Clothing
House-rent
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor
Interest on debts
Others
Total Miscellaneous
Total Monthly expenditure
Balance of income over expenditure

Notes:—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in local
 (2) The average size of the family is 3.7 persons of whom 1.7 are
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and the average

XLVII—contd.

Scavengers—Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.

Qty. (1)		Representative budget based on 212 budgets.	Cost.				
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.				
In the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.				
606	612		589	594	604	606	612
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.				
April 1921.	April 1921.		July 1921.	July 1921.	April 1921.	April 1921.	April 1921.
Rs. a. p. 46 0 0	Rs. a. p. 46 8 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 44 0 0	Rs. a. p. 46 0 0	Rs. a. p. 46 8 0
5	3	(2) 4	3	3	4	5	3
3	1	2	1	1	2	3	1
Payees. 6 8 2 Scers. 8 Lbs. 1 7 Scers. 3 2 2-5	Payees. 4 5 5 2 Scers. 2 Lbs. 5 Scers. 2 2-5	Rs. a. p. 5 15 0 2 13 0 2 4 0 1 6 0 0 10 0 (a) 1 6 0 2 0 0 (b) 0 5 0 0 4 0 0 12 0 1 6 0 0 14 0 2 8 0	Rs. a. p. 6 0 0 .. 3 0 0 2 0 0 .. 4 0 0 2 0 0 .. 0 2 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 .. 2 0 0 0 8 0 0 8 0 1 0 0 ...	Rs. a. p. 6 0 0 .. 2 0 0 2 0 0 .. 4 0 0 2 0 0 .. 0 4 0 0 8 0 2 0 0 0 8 0 0 8 0 1 8 0 1 0 0 ...	Rs. a. p. 6 4 0 4 8 0 0 10 0 1 10 0 1 8 0 0 6 0 .. 1 2 0 2 10 0 0 2 0 0 8 0 0 8 0 0 8 0 0 15 0 1 8 0 1 0 0 ...	Rs. a. p. 5 0 0 4 0 0 .. 1 8 0 1 8 0 0 10 0 .. 3 2 0 1 2 0 0 1 6 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 15 0 1 14 0 .. 1 0 0 3 0 8 1 7 0 0 13 0 7 8 0 .. 19 14 6 .. 2 0 0 5 0 0 3 0 8 10 9 8 37 6 2 8 0 10 ...	Rs. a. p. 2 8 0 2 13 0 2 13 0 1 4 0 0 5 0 .. 1 14 0 .. 0 1 6 0 8 0 1 7 0 0 13 0 7 8 0 .. 21 14 6 .. 1 8 0 0 3 0 1 11 0 4 7 0 1 4 0 .. 4 12 0 3 4 0 8 0 0 37 4 6 0 3 6
Maunds. 3-5 Bottles. 2	Maunds. Bottles. 0	2 4 0 0 9 0 0 4 0 3 1 0 4 0 0 0 13 0 2 8 0 2 8 0 4 6 0 9 6 0 39 11 0 2 5 0	.. 0 8 0 3 8 0 4 0 0 3 13 0 0 13 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 6 8 0 11 8 0 40 4 0 1 12 0	3 0 0 0 8 0 0 8 0 4 0 0 2 12 8 0 13 0 2 0 0 5 0 0 6 8 0 13 8 0 40 5 8 1 10 4	3 8 0 0 12 0 0 4 0 4 8 0 3 2 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 2 5 0 5 5 0 35 11 0 8 5 0	1 14 0 0 8 0 .. 2 6 0 4 8 0 2 0 0 5 0 0 3 0 8 10 9 8 37 6 2 8 0 10 ...	.. 1 8 0 0 3 0 1 11 0 4 7 0 1 4 0 .. 4 12 0 3 4 0 8 0 0 37 4 6 0 3 6

* Charcoal and other lighting. † Three-quarters weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. vide Appendix b.
children.
expenditure of all the families on (a) are 45-8 and Rs. 1-4-1; and on (b) 16-5 and Re. 0-5-10.

TABLE
Sample Family Budgets—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Represent- ative budget based on 212 budgets.	Quantities			
		Sample			
		Serial number of the budgets			
		1779	1780	1782	
		Month and year to which			
		January 1922.	January 1922.	January 1922.	
Monthly family income	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	
Number of persons living in the family ..	(2) 4	3	4	4	
Number of children living in the family ..	2	1	2	2	
Food.		Paylees.	Paylees.	Paylees.	
Rice and patni	9.5	14	16	14	
Wheat and wheat-flour	4.5	..	..	..
Jowari and bajri	3.5	2	4	2	
Other cereals .. ..	..	..	..	..
Gram and other pulses	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	
Sugar (raw and refined)	Seers. 2.5	Seers. 2	Seers. 1	Seers. 3	
Tea	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
Fish .. ..	..	..	..	..
Beef and mutton	5.5	7	8	7	
Milk	Seers. 1	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	
Ghee .. ..	..	..	..	..
Salt	4	4	4	4	
Condiments and spices .. ..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables and fruits .. ..	..	..	..	..
Oils	3	4	4	5	
Refreshments .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other foodstuffs .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Food .. ..	..	..	..	..
Fuel and lighting.		Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	
Firewood	4	4.5	4.5	4.5	
Kerosene	Bottles. 3	Bottles. 3	Bottles. 3	Bottles. 3.5	
Other fuel and lighting .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Fuel and lighting .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Clothing .. ..		..	..	..
House-rent .. ..		..	..	..
Miscellaneous.					
Liquor .. ..	..	..	..	..
Interest on debts .. ..	..	..	..	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Monthly expenditure .. ..	..	..	..	..
Balance of income over expenditure .. ..	..	..	..	..

Notes:—(1) The quantity figures in the above table are given in local
 (2) The average size of the family is 3.7 persons of whom 1.7 are
 (3) The percentage of families showing expenditure and the average

XLVII—concl'd.

Scavengers—Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.

City. (1)		Represent- ative budget based on 212 budgets.	Cost.				
Budgets.			Sample Budgets.				
in the tabulation sheets.			Serial number of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.				
1784	1786		1779	1780	1782	1784	1786
the budgets relate.			Month and year to which the budgets relate.				
January 1922	January 1922.		January 1922	January 1922.	January 1922.	January 1922.	January 1922.
Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0
4	4	(2) 4	3	4	4	4	4
2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
Paylees.	Paylees.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	16	5 15 0	8 12 0	9 0 0	7 14 0	11 2 0	9 0 0
....	....	2 13 0	1 .. 0	2 .. 0	1 .. 0	1 .. 0	1 .. 0
2	2	2 4 0	1 2 0	2 4 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
....	....	1 .. 0	1 2 .. 0	1 2 .. 0	1 2 .. 0	1 2 .. 0	1 2 .. 0
1.5	1.5	1 .. 6 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0
Secrs.	Secrs.	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
1	2	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Lbs.	Lbs.	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	0 8 0
7	7	(a) 1 .. 6 0	..	..	..	..	..
Secrs.	Secrs.	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
....	....	(b) 0 5 0	..	..	..	..	..
....	....	0 .. 4 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
4	4	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
....	....	1 6 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
....	....	0 14 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 6 0	1 1 0	1 1 0
4	4	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	2 8 0
....	....	....	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	..
....	....	22 7 0	21 4 0	23 10 0	21 3 0	24 12 0	21 4 0
Maunds.	Maunds.	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0
5.5	4.5	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bottles.	Bottles.	0 4 0	..	..	..	..	..
3	3	3 1 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
....	....	4 0 0	5 3 4	4 10 4	5 1 8	3 11 8	4 11 4
....	....	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
....	....	2 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
....	....	2 8 0	..	1 0 0	..	2 8 0	..
....	....	4 6 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	4 0 0
....	....	9 6 0	7 12 0	9 8 0	8 4 0	8 11 0	6 8 0
....	....	39 11 0	38 0 4	41 0 4	38 7 8	41 7 8	36 4 4
....	....	2 5 0	3 15 8	0 6 8	3 8 4	0 8 4	5 11 8

weights and measures. For rates of conversion into lbs. vide Appendix B.

children.
expenditure of all the families on (a) are 45.8 and Rs. 1-4-1; and on (b) 16.5 and Re. 0-5-10.

TABLE
Sample Single Men's Budgets—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Represent- ative budget based on 20 budgets.	Sample										
		Serial number										
		155			160							
		Month and year										
		November 1921.			November 1921.							
Monthly income	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
				35	0	0	35	0	0	35	0	0
				Monthly								
		Food.		12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0
Boarding	3	0	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
Refreshments									
		Total Food	..	15	0	0	15	12	0	14	0	0
		Lighting	..	0	8	0	0	8	0	....	
		Total Clothing	..	1	10	8	2	8	4	1	6	0
		House-rent	..	2	12	0	4	5	0	....	
		Miscellaneous.										
Liquor	2	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
Tobacco and pansupari (betelnut)	3	8	0	2	12	0	2	8	0
Interest on debts	(a) 1	0	0	....			....
Others	1	8	0	0	12	0	0	12	0
		Total Miscellaneous	..	8	0	0	6	8	0	5	4	0
		Total Monthly expenditure	..	27	14	8	29	9	4	20	10	0
		Balance of income over expenditure	..	7	1	4	5	6	8	14	6	0
Number of dependents living away from Bombay	(b) 3			6					
Remittance to dependents	7	0	0	4	0	0	11	0	0

Notes :—(a) Forty-five per cent. of the budgets show expenditure on this item and the average
(b) The average number of dependents living away from Bombay is 3·3.

XLVIII.

Weavers—Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.

Budgets.

of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.

161	601	603	605	600	586	591	593
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to which the budgets relate.

November 1921.	June 1922.	June 1922.	June 1922.	June 1922.	June 1922.	June 1922.	June 1922.
Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 32 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0

expenditure.

12 0 0 3 0 0	12 0 0 4 0 0	12 0 0 4 0 0	12 0 0 3 0 0	12 0 0 3 0 0	12 0 0 2 0 0	12 0 0 2 0 0	12 0 0 ..
15 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	12 0 0
....	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	..	..	..
1 7 8	1 10 8	1 11 0	1 11 4	1 4 4	1 5 4	1 3 0	1 6 4
....	2 12 0	2 0 0	3 8 0	4 4 0	..	..	..
3 0 0 4 0 0 0 12 0	2 0 0 3 8 0 1 12 0	1 0 0 3 0 0 1 8 0	2 0 0 3 0 0 2 12 0	.. 4 0 0 3 8 0	3 0 0 4 8 0 0 12 0 3 0 0	3 0 0 4 8 0 2 0 0 1 8 0	4 0 0 5 0 0 1 0 0 1 8 0
7 12 0	7 4 0	5 8 0	7 12 0	7 8 0	11 4 0	11 0 0	11 8 0
24 3 8	27 14 8	25 11 0	28 7 4	29 0 4	26 9 4	26 3 0	24 14 4
10 12 4	7 1 4	9 5 0	0 8 8	5 15 8	5 6 8	8 13 0	10 1 8
2	2	2	4	3	4	3	2
10 0 0	7 2 0	8 2 0	0 2 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0

expenditure of all the budgets is Re. 0-13-2.

TABLE

Sample Single Men's Budgets—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Represent- ative budget based on 25 budgets.	Sample										
		Serial number										
		450		452								
		Month and year										
		November 1921.		December 1921.								
Monthly income	Rs. 42	a. 8	p. 0	Rs. 40	a. 0	p. 0	Rs. 42	a. 0	p. 0	
Monthly												
Food.												
Boarding	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	
Refreshments	3	12	0	3	12	0	2	12	0	
Total Food		..	15	12	0	15	12	0	14	12	0	
Lighting		..	0	8	0	....			....
Total Clothing		..	2	8	0	3	8	3	3	0	4	
House-rent		..	2	12	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	
Miscellaneous.												
Liquor	2	8	0	....			2	8	0	
Tobacco and pansupari (betelnut)	3	0	0	3	14	0	2	4	0	
Interest on debts	(a)	2	0	0	2	8	0	6	0	0
Others	1	8	0	2	4	0	2	2	0	
Total Miscellaneous		..	9	0	0	8	10	0	12	14	0	
Total Monthly expenditure		..	30	8	0	28	14	3	31	10	4	
Balance of income over expenditure		..	12	0	0	11	1	9	10	5	8	
Number of dependents living away from Bombay		..	(b) 4			3			7			
Remittance to dependents		..	10	0	0	5	0	0	7	8	0	

Notes :—(a) Seventy-two per cent. of the budgets show expenditure on this item and the average
 (b) The average number of dependents living away from Bombay is 3·8.

XLIX.

*Weavers—Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.***Budgets.**

of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.

455	456	458	459	460	461	464	469
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to which the budgets relate.

December 1921.	December 1921.	December 1921.	December 1921.	December 1921.	December 1921.	December 1921.	November 1921.
Rs. a. p. 40 0 0	Rs. a. p. 40 0 0	Rs. a. p. 45 0 0	Rs. a. p. 40 0 0	Rs. a. p. 45 0 0	Rs. a. p. 40 0 0	Rs. a. p. 40 0 0	Rs. a. p. 40 0 0

expenditure.

12 0 0 5 0 0	12 8 0 4 8 0	12 0 0 6 0 0	12 0 0 4 0 0	12 0 0 4 0 0	12 0 0 6 0 0	12 0 0 6 0 0	12 0 0 3 0 0
17 0 0	17 0 0	18 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	15 0 0
....
2 1 0	1 13 0	2 0 4	1 13 4	2 0 4	1 10 8	1 10 4	1 7 4
1 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	3 8 0	....	....	....
3 0 0 2 8 0 2 0 0 0 9 0	3 0 0 2 8 0 0 15 0	4 0 0 1 12 0 2 8 0 0 9 0	2 0 0 2 4 0 2 8 0 0 15 0	4 0 0 1 12 0 2 8 0 0 15 0	3 0 0 2 8 0 .. 1 0 0	4 0 0 2 12 0 1 0 0 0 10 0	1 0 0 4 0 0 5 0 0 0 12 0
8 1 0	6 7 0	8 13 0	7 11 0	9 3 0	6 8 0	8 6 0	10 12 0
28 10 0	27 12 0	31 5 4	27 8 4	30 11 4	26 2 8	28 0 4	27 3 4
11 6 0	12 4 0	13 10 8	12 7 8	14 4 8	13 13 4	11 15 8	12 12 8
1	2	3	3	2	2	4	4
10 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0

expenditure of all the budgets is Rs. 1-11-11.

TABLE

Sample Single Men's Budgets—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Represent- ative budget based on 17 budgets.	Sample		
		Serial number		
		41	42	
		Month and year		
		December 1921.	December 1921.	
Monthly income	Rs. a. p. 52 0 0	Rs. a. p. 50 0 0	Rs. a. p. 50 0 0	
Monthly				
Food.				
Boarding	12 8 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	
Refreshments	4 0 0	5 8 0	6 8 0	
Total Food	16 8 0	18 0 0	19 0 0	
Lighting	0 8 0	....	....
Total Clothing	2 9 0	2 7 8	2 5 0	
House-rent	3 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	
Miscellaneous.				
Liquor	3 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	
Tobacco and pansupari (betelnut)	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	
Interest on debts	(a)	3 0 0	1 8 0	
Others	3 0 0	1 10 0	0 14 0	
Total Miscellaneous	10 0 0	11 10 0	8 6 0	
Total Monthly expenditure	32 9 0	34 1 8	32 11 0	
Balance of income over expenditure	19 7 0	15 14 4	17 5 0	
Number of dependents living away from Bombay	(b) 4	3	2	
Remittance to dependents	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	

Notes:—(a) About 53 per cent. of the budgets show expenditure on this item and the average
 (b) The average number of dependents living away from Bombay is 4·2.

L.

Weavers—Rs. 50 and below Rs. 60.

Budgets.

of the budgets in the tabulation sheets,

43	44	45	585	587	595	687	696
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to which the budgets relate,

December 1921.	December 1921.	November 1921.	May 1922.	April 1922.	April 1922.	May 1922.	May 1922.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	55 0 0	50 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0

expenditure.

12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	15 8 0	15 0 0	12 8 0	13 0 0
3 8 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0
15 8 0	16 0 0	17 0 0	16 0 0	20 8 0	18 0 0	16 8 0	18 0 0
.....	.....	0 8 0	.....	.....	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
2 7 8	2 3 8	1 7 4	1 12 0	2 2 8	1 13 4	2 2 0	1 13 4
4 0 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	.....	.....	5 0 0	4 0 0	1 8 0
3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	.....	4 0 0	3 8 0	2 8 0
2 8 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0
1 4 0	0 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 9 0
9 4 0	7 10 0	1 2 0	4 8 0	6 8 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	9 0 0
9 4 0	7 10 0	7 2 0	13 8 0	14 8 0	12 8 0	14 8 0	17 9 0
31 3 8	27 5 8	20 1 4	31 4 0	37 2 8	37 11 4	37 10 0	39 2 4
18 12 4	22 10 4	20 14 8	18 12 0	17 13 4	12 4 8	17 6 0	15 13 8
3	5	2	3	4	3	4	4
15 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0

expenditure of all the budgets is Rs. 0-9-11.

TABLE
Sample Single Men's Budgets—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Representative budget based on 14 budgets.	Sample		
		Serial number		
		102	106	
		Month and year		
		December 1921.	December 1921.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Monthly Income		32 8 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
		Monthly		
	Food.			
Boarding		12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Refreshments		3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
	Total Food ..	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
	Lighting (a) ..	....	....	....
	Total Clothing ..	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 4
	House-rent ..	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
	Miscellaneous.			
Liquor		2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
Tobacco and pansupari (betelnut)		2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Interest on debts	(b)	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0
Others		1 0 0	0 7 0	0 9 0
	Total Miscellaneous ..	6 8 0	6 7 0	5 5 0
	Total Monthly expenditure ..	24 12 0	24 7 0	23 1 4
	Balance of income over expenditure ..	7 12 0	5 9 0	6 14 8
Number of dependents living away from Bombay ..		(c) 3	2	2
Remittance to dependents		7 8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0

Notes :—(a) No budget shows expenditure on lighting separately.

(b) About 57 per cent. of the budgets show expenditure on this item and the average

(c) The average number of dependents living away from Bombay is 3.1.

LI.

Spinners—Rs. 30 and Rs. 40.

Budgets.

of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.

167	168	169	171	172	173	174	571
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

to which the budgets relate.

December 1921.	December 1921.	December 1921	December 1921.	November 1921.	November 1921.	November 1921.	April 1922,
Rs. a. p. 30 0 0	Rs. a. p. 30 0 0	Rs. a. p. 30 0 0	Rs. a. p. 30 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 30 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0

expenditure.

12 0 0 3 8 0	12 0 0 3 0 0	10 0 0 5 0 0	12 0 0 3 0 0	11 0 0 2 0 0	11 0 0 3 0 0	12 0 0 3 0 0	12 0 0 3 0 0
15 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
....
1 4 8	1 4 8	1 7 8	1 8 8	1 5 4	1 4 7	1 7 4	2 2 8
....	....	1 0 0	....	....	....	....	....
3 0 0 1 8 0 1 8 0 0 12 0	3 0 0 1 8 0 0 7 0	3 0 0 1 8 0 1 0 0 0 7 0	2 0 0 1 8 0 2 0 0 0 14 0	2 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0	.... 3 8 0 0 12 0	.... 5 0 0 0 12 0	4 8 0 12 0 3 0 0 1 0 0
6 12 0	4 15 0	5 15 0	6 6 0	6 0 0	4 4 0	5 12 0	11 10 0
23 8 8	21 3 8	23 0 8	22 14 8	20 5 4	19 8 7	22 3 4	28 12 8
6 7 4	8 12 4	6 9 4	7 1 4	14 10 8	10 7 5	12 12 8	6 3 4
3	1	3	3	3	3	3	4
6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	5 0 0

expenditure of all the budgets is Rs. 1-3-2.

TABLE

Sample Single Men's Budgets—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Representative budget based on 25 budgets.	Sample											
		Serial number											
		597	583										
		Month and year											
		April 1922.	May 1922.										
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Monthly income	43	0	0	40	0	0	45	0	0
		Monthly											
Food.													
Boarding	12	0	0	12	0	0	13	0	0
Refreshments	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0
Total Food				..	16	0	0	14	0	0	17	0	0
Lighting				..	(a)	0	2	0	....		....
Total Clothing				..	1	14	8	1	0	4	1	8	8
House-rent				..	1	8	0	....		....
Miscellaneous.													
Liquor	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Tobacco and pansupari (betelnut)	4	0	0	2	8	0	4	0	0
Interest on debts	(b)	1	8	0	7	8	0	....
Others	2	8	0	0	12	0	5	8	0
Total Miscellaneous				..	11	0	0	13	12	0	12	8	0
Total Monthly expenditure				..	30	8	8	29	6	4	31	0	8
Balance of income over expenditure				..	12	7	4	10	9	8	13	15	4
Number of dependents living away from Bombay				..	(c)	4		4			4		
Remittance to dependents				..	11	0	0	10	0	0	13	0	0

Notes:—(a) Twenty-four per cent. of the budgets show expenditure on this item and the average

(b) Forty-eight per cent. of the budgets show expenditure on this item and the average

(c) The average number of dependents living away from Bombay is 3·6.

LII.

Spinners—Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.

Budgets .

of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.

582	581	580	579	578	574	487	438
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

to which the budgets relate.

April 1922.	May 1922.	May 1922.	May 1922.	April 1922.	June 1922.	December 1921.	December 1921.
Rs. a. p. 45 0 0	Rs. a. p. 45 0 0	Rs. a. p. 44 0 0	Rs. a. p. 44 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 40 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 40 0 0

expenditure.

12 0 0 5 0 0	12 0 0 3 0 0	12 0 0 2 0 0	12 0 0 4 0 0	12 0 0 3 0 0	12 0 0 5 0 0	12 0 0 5 0 0	11 0 0 4 8 0
17 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	15 8 0
0 4 0	0 4 0	....	....	....	0 1 0	....	....
1 9 0	1 15 8	1 10 0	1 9 4	1 2 0	1 12 0	1 15 0	2 1 4
1 8 0	2 8 0	....	....	....	0 10 0	2 0 0	4 8 0
2 0 0 5 8 0 7 0 0	5 0 0 4 0 0 0 12 0	3 0 0 5 0 0 3 8 0	5 0 0 4 0 0 1 8 0	4 0 0 4 0 0 2 8 0	3 0 0 4 8 0 1 9 0 4 12 0	3 0 0 2 4 0 2 0 0 1 2 0	3 0 0 ; 0 0 1 8 0 0 8 0
14 8 0	9 12 0	11 8 0	10 8 0	10 8 0	13 12 0	8 6 0	7 0 0
34 13 0	29 7 8	27 2 0	28 1 4	26 10 0	33 4 0	20 5 0	29 1 4
10 3 0	15 8 4	16 14 0	15 14 8	15 6 0	6 12 0	12 11 0	10 14 8
3	3	3	3	3	4	1	3
10 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	13 8 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0

expenditure of all the budgets is Rs. 0-0-6.

expenditure of all the budgets is Rs. 1-7-3.

TABLE

Sample Single Men's Budgets—Dock

Detailed items in the budgets.	Represent- ative budget based on 33 budgets.	Sample		
		Serial number		
		110	114	
		Month and year		
		November 1921.	November 1921.	
Monthly Income	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	
Monthly				
Food.				
Boarding	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	
Refreshments	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	
Total Food	16 8 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	
/Lighting (a)	....	....	....
Total Clothing	1 14 0	1 5 4	1 7 0	
House-rent	(b) 1 0 0	....	....
Miscellaneous.				
Liquor	2 8 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	
Tobacco and pansupari (betelnut)	2 8 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	
Interest on debts	(c) 1 0 0	....	....
Others	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 2 0	
Total Miscellaneous	7 0 0	7 8 0	7 2 0	
Total monthly expenditure	25 6 0	24 13 4	24 0 0	
Balance of income over expenditure	8 10 0	10 2 8	10 7 0	
Number of dependents living away from Bombay	(d) 3	3	2	
Remittance to dependents	8 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	

Notes :—(a) No budget shows expenditure on this item separately.

(b) About 16 per cent. of the budgets show expenditure on this item separately and the

(c) About 42 per cent. of the budgets show expenditure on this item and the average

(d) The average number of dependents living away from Bombay is 2·8.

LIII.

*Labourers—Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40.***Budgets.**

of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.

119	120	131	135	137	129	130	58
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

to which the budgets relate.

December 1921.	December 1921.	December 1921.	December 1921.	December 1921.	December 1921.	December 1921.	December 1921.
Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0	Rs. a. p. 32 0 0	Rs. a. p. 36 0 0	Rs. a. p. 35 0 0

expenditure.

12 0 0 5 0 0	12 0 0 4 0 0	12 8 0 5 4 0	12 0 0 4 8 0	12 0 0 4 0 0	12 0 0 4 8 0	12 0 0 6 0 0	12 0 0 5 0 0
17 0 0	16 0 0	17 12 0	16 8 0	16 0 0	16 8 0	18 0 0	17 0 0
....
1 15 0	1 8 4	1 15 0	1 8 0	2 2 8	1 12 4	1 4 8	1 15 0
....	....	....	....	....	1 0 0	1 0 0	....
2 0 0 1 12 0 1 0 0 0 14 0	2 8 0 2 8 0 1 6 0	3 8 0 2 8 0 1 3 0	2 0 0 2 8 0 1 9 0	2 4 0 2 8 0 2 0 0 1 10 0	2 0 0 1 12 0 1 8 0	2 8 0 2 8 0 0 14 0	2 8 0 2 4 0 2 0 0 0 12 0
5 10 0	6 6 0	7 3 0	6 1 0	8 6 0	5 4 0	5 14 0	7 8 0
24 9 0	23 14 4	26 14 0	24 1 0	26 8 8	24 8 4	26 2 8	26 7 0
10 7 0	11 1 8	8 2 0	10 15 0	8 7 4	7 7 8	9 13 4	8 9 0
2	2	4	3	3	4	4	4
10 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0

average expenditure of all the budgets, is Re. 0-3-7.

expenditure of all the budgets is Re. 0-10-11.

TABLE

Sample Single Men's Budgets—Dock

Detailed Items in the budgets.	Represent- ative budget based on 101 budgets.	Sample		
		Serial number		
		284	299	
		Month and year		
		November 1921.	December 1921.	

Monthly Income	..	..	..	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 43 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0
Monthly						
Food.						
Boarding	..	..	..	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Refreshments	..	..	..	5 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0
Total Food				17 0 0	16 0 0	17 0 0
Lighting				(a) ....	....	....
Total Clothing				2 0 0	1 4 4	2 1 8
House-rent				(b) 1 0 0	1 0 0	....
Miscellaneous.						
Liquor	..	..	..	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
Tobacco and pansupari (betelnut)	..	..	..	3 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
Interest on debts	..	..	..	(c) 1 8 0	....	1 0 0
Others	..	..	..	2 0 0	1 0 0	3 1 0
Total Miscellaneous				10 0 0	8 8 0	10 1 0
Total Monthly expenditure				30 0 0	26 12 4	20 2 8
Balance of income over expenditure				12 0 0	16 3 8	12 13 4
Number of dependents living away from Bombay				(d) 3	3	3
Remittance to dependents				11 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0

Notes :—(a) No budget shows expenditure on this item separately.

(b) About 26 per cent. of the budgets show expenditure on this item separately and the

(c) About 61 per cent. of the budgets show expenditure on this item and the average

(d) The average number of dependents living away from Bombay is 3.3.

LIV.

*Labourers—Rs. 40 and below Rs. 50.***Budgets.**

of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.

300	323	320	335	349	375	362	360
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

to which the budgets relate.

November 1921.	December 1921.	December 1921.	December 1921.	November 1921. .	November 1921.	November 1921.	December 1921.
Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 44 0 0	Rs. a. p. 40 0 0	Rs. a. p. 40 0 0	Rs. a. p. 42 0 0	Rs. a. p. 40 0 0

expenditure.

12 0 0 5 0 0	12 0 0 5 0 0	12 0 0 6 0 0	12 8 0 6 0 0	12 0 0 6 0 0	12 8 0 5 8 0	12 0 0 6 0 0	12 0 0 4 0 0
17 0 0	17 0 0	18 0 0	18 8 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	16 0 0
....
2 1 0	2 0 0	1 15 4	2 2 4	1 11 0	2 0 8	2 1 8	1 9 8
0 8 0	....	....	....	....	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
3 8 0 3 0 0 5 0 0 0 8 0	4 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 0 12 0	4 0 0 3 8 0 0 11 0	3 0 0 3 8 0 1 3 0	2 0 0 2 8 0 4 0 0 0 10 0	4 0 0 3 0 0 0 8 0	5 0 0 3 0 0 0 11 0	3 0 0 2 0 0 2 6 0
11 0 0	10 12 0	8 3 0	7 11 0	9 2 0	7 8 0	8 11 0	7 6 0
30 0 0	29 12 0	28 2 4	28 5 4	28 13 0	28 8 8	29 12 8	25 11 8
11 7 0	12 4 0	13 13 8	15 10 8	11 3 0	11 7 4	12 3 4	14 4 4
1	4	4	5	3	4	3	
9 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	14 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0

average expenditure of all the budgets is Re. 0-5-9.

expenditure of all the budgets is Rs. 1-5-3.

TABLE

Sample Single Men's Budgets—

Detailed Items in the budgets.	Represent- ative budget based on 27 budgets.	Sample		
		Serial number		
		534	535	
		Month and year		
		November 1921.	November 1921.	
Monthly income	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
.. ..	62 0 0	65 0 0	62 0 0	
Monthly				
Food.				
Boarding	15 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	
Refreshments	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Total Food	20 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0	
Lighting	(a) 0 8 0	....	....
Total Clothing	2 3 4	1 9 4	1 12 0	
House-rent	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	
Miscellaneous.				
Liquor	5 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	
Tobacco and pansupari (betelnut)	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	
Interest on debts	(b) ....	....	....
Others	4 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	
Total Miscellaneous	13 8 0	17 0 0	16 0 0	
Total Monthly expenditure	30 3 4	30 9 4	38 12 0	
Balance of income over expenditure	22 12 8	25 6 8	23 4 0	
Number of dependents living away from Bombay	(c) 4	5	5	
Remittance to dependents	20 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	

Notes:—(a) About 11 per cent. of the budgets show expenditure on this item separately and the
 (b) About 15 per cent. of the budgets show expenditure on this item and the average
 (c) The average number of dependents living away from Bombay is 4·1.

LV.

*Fitters—Rs. 60 and below Rs. 70.***Budgets.**

of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.

538	539	541	543	545	546	551	553
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

to which the budgets relate.

October 1921.	November 1921.	October 1921.	November 1921.	December 1921.	December 1921.	October 1921.	December 1921.
Rs. a. p. 65 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	Rs. a. p. 61 0 0	Rs. a. p. 65 0 0	Rs. a. p. 65 0 0	Rs. a. p. 62 0 0	Rs. a. p. 60 0 0	Rs. a. p. 65 0 0

expenditure.

15 0 0 5 0 0	15 0 0 5 0 0	12 0 0 3 0 0	15 0 0 4 0 0	20 0 0 5 0 0	20 0 0 4 0 0	13 0 0 5 0 0	15 0 0 6 0 0
20 0 0	20 0 0	15 0 0	19 0 0	25 0 0	24 0 0	18 0 0	21 0 0
0 8 0	....	0 8 0	....	....	....	....	....
2 4 8	2 1 4	2 8 8	1 14 8	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 8 8	1 7 0
4 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
3 0 0 4 0 0 5 0 0	4 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0	3 0 0 4 0 0 5 0 0	5 0 0 4 0 0 5 0 0	6 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0	7 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 0	4 0 0 4 0 0 5 8 0	6 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 0
12 0 0	14 0 0	12 0 0	14 0 0	16 0 0	12 0 0	13 8 0	12 0 0
38 12 8	38 1 4	34 0 8	37 14 8	45 4 0	40 0 0	38 0 8	37 7 0
20 3 4	21 14 8	26 15 4	27 1 4	19 12 0	22 0 0	21 15 4	27 9 0
6	4	4	5	5	5	5	3
13 0 0	15 0 0	18 0 0	20 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0

average expenditure of all the budgets is Re. 0-1-2,
expenditure of all the budgets is Re. 0-2-4.

TABLE

Sample Single Men's Budgets—

Detailed items in the budgets.	Representative budgets based on 17 budgets.	Sample					
		Serial number					
		246	247				
		Month and year					
		December 1921.	October 1921.				
Monthly income	Rs. a. p. 23 0 0	Rs. a. p. 24 0 0	Rs. a. p. 24 8 0	
				Monthly			
Food.							
Boarding	9 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	
Refreshments	2 8 0	2 0 0	3 12 0	
Total Food				..	11 8 0	12 0 0	12 12 0
Lighting				..	(a)
Total Clothing				..	1 12 3	1 15 0	1 10 8
House-rent				..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Miscellaneous.							
Liquor	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	
Tobacco and pansupari (betelnut)	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	
Interest on debts	0 12 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	
Others	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 14 0	
Total Miscellaneous				..	6 10 0	6 12 0	6 14 0
Total Monthly expenditure				..	20 6 3	21 3 0	21 12 8
Balance of income over expenditure				..	2 9 9	2 13 0	2 11 4
Number of dependents living away from Bombay				..	(b) 5	7	3
Remittance to dependents				..	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0

Notes :—(a) No budget shows expenditure on this item separately.

(b) The average number of dependents living away from Bombay is 4·8.

LVI.

Scavengers—below Rs. 30.

budgets.

of the budgets in the tabulation sheets.

248	249	250	254	255	475	476	477
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

to which the budgets relate.

October 1921.	October 1921.	October 1921.	October 1921.	November 1921.	October 1921.	October 1921.	November 1921.
Rs. a. p. 24 8 0	Rs. a. p. 24 8 0	Rs. a. p. 24 8 0	Rs. a. p. 24 8 0	Rs. a. p. 24 0 0	Rs. a. p. 24 0 0	Rs. a. p. 24 0 0	Rs. a. p. 23 0 0

expenditure.

9 0 0 3 0 0	9 0 0 2 0 0	9 0 0 2 0 0	9 0 0 3 0 0	10 0 0 2 13 0	9 0 0 3 0 0	9 0 0 2 8 0	10 0 0 2 0 0
12 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	12 13 0	12 0 0	11 8 0	12 0 0
....
2 3 8	1 10 10	1 15 11	1 13 0	1 11 0	1 9 8	1 15 6	2 0 4
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
4 8 0 2 12 0 0 6 0	3 8 0 1 12 0 1 4 0 1 0 0	3 8 0 2 12 0 1 8 0 0 14 0	3 0 0 3 10 0 0 14 0	3 0 0 2 8 0 0 8 0 0 8 0	3 0 0 2 12 0 0 6 0	2 8 0 2 12 0 1 4 0 0 6 0	3 0 0 3 6 0 0 12 0 0 8 0
7 10 0	7 8 0	8 10 0	7 8 0	6 8 0	6 2 0	6 14 0	7 10 0
22 5 8	20 10 10	22 1 11	21 13 0	21 8 0	20 3 8	20 13 6	22 2 4
2 2 4	3 13 2	2 6 1	2 11 0	2 8 0	3 12 4	3 2 6	0 13 8
6	3	4	5	5	5	4	4
2 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	1 4 0

APPENDIX A.

SPECIMEN OF FORM OF ENQUIRY.

Form I—Family Budget.

(Information for use in the Labour Office, Secretariat, Bombay.)

Workmen's Family Income and Expenditure.

DISTRICT

Street

Note.

This Enquiry has nothing whatever to do with taxation or rates. It is for the benefit of the workpeople that the information asked for should be obtained.

2. The particulars with regard to each family will be regarded as strictly private and confidential. All the Statements will be put together in such a way as to produce general averages. It is these averages which will eventually be published.

3. The present Form is intended for working class families in industrial centres. As the whole population consists of men, women and children, it is desirable that each family selected for this Enquiry should consist of husband, wife and children.

4. Special attention should be given to cases of families living under ordinary conditions. The more ordinary the family the better because it represents a large number. Exceptional cases should be avoided, on the other hand, because they are not representative of any large number.

5. A separate Form can be obtained for men living in towns singly or in groups away from their homes in the country or mofussil.

6. The percentage expenditure on food is largely affected by the family income—the percentage is high with very poor families and falls as the income rises. It is, therefore, important to obtain a fair number of representative statements for workers with different incomes. Thus, skilled workers earning fairly high wages and unskilled workers earning low wages should both be represented.

7. Statements should be obtained from all the working class districts within an industrial area. Otherwise they are open to criticism on the ground that they are not representative of the whole of the area. Similarly care should be taken to make the statements cover as large a number as possible of representative trades.

8. In selecting wage earners those normally employed for the whole month should be taken, and persons in casual employment should be excluded on the present occasion. The object is to obtain statements relating to normal conditions and for this reason a man on exceptionally short time would not be a good sample.

9. The dietaries of families belonging to different religions and castes frequently vary and therefore an endeavour should be made to ensure that the statements fairly represent all classes. Thus, a considerable number of both Hindu and Mahomedan family statements should be collected.

10. Information should be obtained for the most recent month because more exact information is likely to be available.

11. There may be a tendency to overstate the expenditure and to understate the family income. Where the expenditure adds up to more than the total income the Investigator should make further enquiries. In some cases the excess of expenditure over income in one month may be met out of previous savings. If so, this should be stated.

INFORMATION FOR USE IN THE LABOUR OFFICE, SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY.

REFERENCE NO.

DISTRICT

Family Income and Expenditure for Month of

192 .

Address

Caste of Family

Race to which head of family belongs

Number in Family.

	Men.	Women.	Children under 14.
Number residing at above address ..			
Dependents not living at above address ..			

Family Income of those residing at above address during Month of

192 .

OCCUPATIONS OF WAGE-EARNERS. (Insert in this column the occupations of the wage-earners.)	EARNINGS IN ABOVE MONTH.			
	Wages.	Overtime pay.	Additional earnings, if any.	Total.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Men				
Women				
Children				

Total amount of Family Income

....

....

....

EXPENDITURE ON FOOD, FUEL, LIGHTING AND RENT.

COMMODITIES.			COMMODITIES.		
(Note.—This list may be altered according to what is bought.)			(Note.—This list may be altered according to what is bought.)		
Total quantity in month.	Total cost in month.		Total quantity in month.	Total cost in month.	
		Rs. a.			Rs. a.
Rice ..			Salt ..		
Wheat ..			Condiments and spices ..		
Wheat flour ..			Vegetables ..		
Barley ..			Fruit ..		
Jnwar ..			Mustard oil ..		
Bajra ..			Cocoanut oil ..		
Ragi ..			Gingily oil ..		
Malze ..			Other oils used as food ..		
Other Cereals ..					
Gram ..			Refreshments bought and consumed away from home.		
Other Pulses ..			Other food-stuffs ..		
Sugar (gur) ..					
Sugar (refined) ..					
Tea ..					
Sweetmeats ..			Coal ..		
Fish ..			Charcoal ..		
Beef ..			Firewood ..		
Mutton (sheep or goat). ..			Kerosene ..		
Other Meat ..			Other fuel and lighting ..		
Milk ..					
Ghee ..					
			Total expenditure on food, fuel and lighting		
			Rent per month		

EXPENDITURE ON CLOTHING, SHOES AND OTHER NECESSARIES NOT BOUGHT EVERY MONTH.

ARTICLES. (Note.—The list of articles should be extended so as to include all those in use.)	No. of articles in use.	Cost per article when bought.	Total cost of articles.	Estimated number of months that each article will last.	Estimated cost per month on average.
	No.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Months.	Rs. a.
CLOTHING—					
FOR MEN:					
Dhotis					
Pagris or Turbans ..					
Bandi					
Pahiran or Shirt ..					
Coat					
FOR WOMEN:					
Saris					
Choli or Petticoat ..					
FOR CHILDREN:					
Dhotis					
Saris					
Kurta or Half Shirt ..					
Kunchi					
Baby Cap					
SHOES OR SANDALS.					
BEDDING—					
Cot or Charpoy ..					
Mattresses					
Blankets					
Sheets					

Total estimated average
monthly expenditure

....

....

....

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.

Items.	Cost per month.	Items.	Cost per month.
	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Barber ..		Payments to dependent members of family not residing at address given on page 2 of the form ..	
Dhobi ..		Interest on debts ..	
Medical fees and Medicines ..		Here note any other Items of miscellaneous expenditure.	
Education			
Travelling expenses to and from work.			
Tobacco including Bidis ..			
Liquor and Bhang ..			
Pansupari ..			
Amusements ..			
COOKING POTS, OTHER HOUSEHOLD NECESSARIES ..			

NOTES OF INVESTIGATOR.

Description of Dwelling

Number of rooms occupied by family ..

Approximate size of each room ..

State whether the dwelling is in a good state
of repair or is dilapidated ..

State of what materials the dwelling is built ..

Give details as to supply of water for drinking
and sanitary arrangements ..

State here whether the family buys on credit or cash
system ..

If interest was charged on credit purchases,
state, if possible, what was the rate of in-
terest ..

*Religious ceremonies including marriages and
funerals.*

Give any information available as to the
occasional expenditure on—

Festivals ..

Marriages ..

Funerals ..

State to what extent the money so spent
was borrowed ..

APPENDIX A.--*contd.*

SPECIMEN OF FORM OF ENQUIRY.

Form II—Single Men's Budget.

(Information for use in the Labour Office, Secretariat, Bombay.)

Workman's Income and Expenditure when living away from his family.

District

Street

[Here instructions similar to those in Form 1.]

Workman's Income and Expenditure for Month of

194 .

Address

Caste of Workman

Race to which Workman belongs

Number of Dependents.

Dependents living apart from Workman, who are entirely or partially supported by him	Men.	Women.	Children under 14.
Entirely			
Partially			

Income of Workman residing at above address during
Month of 192 .

OCCUPATION OF WORKER.	EARNINGS IN ABOVE MONTH.			
(Insert in this column the occupation of the Worker.)	Wages.	Overtime pay.	Additional earnings, if any.	Total.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.]

Total Amount of Workman's Income

Rs. a.

EXPENDITURE ON CLOTHING, SHOES AND OTHER NECESSARIES NOT BOUGHT
EVERY MONTH.

ARTICLES. (Note.—The list of articles should be extended so as to include all those in use.)	No. of articles in use.	Cost per article when bought.	Total cost of articles.	Estimated number of months that each article will last.	Estimated cost per month on average.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	No.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Months.	Rs. a.
CLOTHING—					
Dhotis					
Pagris or Turbans ..					
Bandi					
Fahiran or Shirt ..					
Coat					
Shoes or sandals ..					
BEDDING—					
Cot or charpoy					
Mattresses					
Blankets					
Sheets					
Razais					
Total estimated average monthly expenditure			.. Rs.	a.	

**MONTHLY EXPENDITURE OF THE WORKMAN ON FOOD, RENT, LIGHTING,
REMITTANCES AND OTHER NECESSARIES.**

Items.	Rs. a.	Items.	Rs. a.	Remarks
Brought forward	...	Brought forward	..	
Food per month	..	Tobacco including bidis	..	
Refreshments bought and consumed away from lodging	..	Liquor and bhang	..	
		Pansupari		
Rent per month	..	Amusements	..	
Lighting per month	..	Interest on debts	..	
Barber	..	Remittances to family (monthly)		
Dhobi or soap	..	Other items of miscellaneous expenditure	..	
Medical fees and medicines				
Education	..			
Travelling expenses to and from work	..			
Total	..	Total Expenditure	..	

[Here ' Notes of Investigator ' as in Form I.]

APPENDIX B.

Botanical names of certain articles of food with the equivalents in tolas of their local weights and measures.

Name of article.		Local weights or measures.	Equivalents in tolas*.
English or vernacular	Botanical.		
Rice (2nd sort)	.. Oryza Sativa ..	Paylee (measure) ..	214
Rice (Patni)	.. Do. ..	" ..	205
Wheat	.. Triticum sativum ..	" ..	208
Wheat-flour	.. ....	" ..	156
Jowari	.. Sorghum vulgare ..	" ..	208
Bajri	.. Pennisetum typhoidum.	" ..	198
Barley	.. Hordeum vulgare ..	" ..	†160
Gram	.. Cicer arietinum ..	" ..	†204
Sugar (raw)	.. ....	Seer (weight) ..	28
Sugar (refined)	.. ....	" ..	28
Tea	.. Camellia Thea ..	Lb ..	39
Beef	.. ....	" ..	39
Mutton	.. ....	" ..	39
Milk	.. ....	Seer (measure) ..	56
Ghee	.. ....	" (weight) ..	28
Salt	.. ....	" (measure) ..	45
Cocoanut oil	.. ....	" (weight) ..	28
Gingily oil	.. ....	" ..	28

* These are the averages of the results of the jantri measurement taken by the Collector of Bombay in the Crawford Market before and after December 1921 when the family budgets were collected.

† This has been adopted as the rate of conversion for "other cereals".

‡ The jantri equivalents for kulthi (*Dolichos biflorus*) and turdal (*Cajanus indicus*) are 220 and 200 tolas respectively. The average for gram, kulthi, and turdal comes to 208 which has been adopted as the rate of conversion for "gram and other pulses".

APPENDIX C.

*Wage Scale for Labourers on Famine Relief Works.**(Extracts from the Famine Relief Code, Bombay Presidency, 1912).*

The following wage scale shall be adopted on all public works :—

Section
73.*Workers.*

A. Gangers and speeial gangs	One pice more than Class B
B. Diggers .. .. .	.. 18 Chhataks.*
C. Carriers .. .. .	.. 14 „
D. Working children .. .. .	.. 10 „

Dependants.

E. Adults { Male .. .. .	.. 12 Chhataks
{ Female .. .. .	.. 10 „
F. Non-working children over 10 but under 14 years	.. 8 „
G. Non-working children over 7 but under 10 years	.. 6 „
H. Non-working children under 7 but not in arms	.. 4 „
I. Non-working children in arms .. .. .	.. 3 „

The extra pice for class A shall be subject to fine.

Tasks.

For workers of class B—three-fourths of the task commonly performed by Section able-bodied labourers in ordinary times for earth-work and one-half of the task for 1 metal-breaking.

For workers of class C—two-thirds of the standard task of class B.

For workers of class D—one-third of the standard task of class B.

Note.—The wages in chhataks given above represent the 'grain-equivalent' of the ration. By 'grain-equivalent' is meant the amount of grain of which the value is in ordinary times equivalent to the total value of the various items of the ration, and this is computed to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the weight of the grain item itself. Thus, if 1 lb. were the weight of cereals allowed, the 'grain-equivalent' of the wages would be $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or 14 chhataks. Therefore the weight of the grain item can be arrived at by taking $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the 'grain-equivalents'. For further particulars *vide* Report of the Indian Famine Commission, 1898, paragraphs 82 and 436.

* 1 Chhatak=2 ozs. Thus 18 chhataks=36 ozs. and $\frac{2}{3}$ of this is 20·57 ozs. When converted into lbs. this comes to 1·29 lbs.

APPENDIX D.

*Diet Scale for Convicts in Bombay Jails.**Extracts from the Bombay Jail Manual, Part I, 1911.*

Rule 595. *Natives.*—Scale No. V. For native male convicts confined in Central, Special and District Prisons and employed on *bona-fide* hard labour, such as oil-pressing, grain and limo-grinding, digging and carrying earth, stone-breaking, cleaving fire-wood, water-lifting, pounding also fibre and scavenging while working up to a full task.

Articles.	Sun-day.	Mon-day.	Tues-day.	Wednes-day.	Thurs-day.	Fri-day.	Sat-ur-day.
Wheat-flour or rice .. ozs.	12	..	..	12	..	..	..
Jowari, bajri or nagli flour	12	24	24	12	24	24	24
Dhall mung, tur, urid or gram. ..	..	5	5	5	5	5	5
Mutton (without bone)	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt .. drs.	8	} Daily.					
Onions	4						
Condiments .. ..	..					
Vegetables ozs.	8						
Fuel lb.	1	} Daily from 1st April to 30th September.					
Oil { drs.	6						
Oil { drs.	10						
Tamarind (without husk and seed). { drs.	4						
Tamarind (without husk and seed). { drs.	2	Do. 1st October to 31st March.					

(a) Ghee of the same quantity may be issued in Sind in lieu of oil with the sanction of the Inspector-General.

(b) No combination of flours in one cake shall be issued.

Rule 596. The scale for male convicts (including juveniles) confined in Central, Special and District Prisons, and employed on medium and light labour, shall be the same as scale No. V with the exception that the flour ration shall only be 1 lb. 6 ozs. and the dhall ration 4 ozs.

Rule 597. The scale for female convicts, simple imprisonment convicts, under-trial prisoners and convalescents confined in Central, Special and District Prisons shall be the same as Scale No. V with the exception that the flour ration shall be 1 lb. 4 ozs. and the dhall ration 4 ozs.

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INDEX

	Report and other Items.	Statistical tables.
A	Page.	Page.
Absenteeism—caused by low standard of living ..	14
Accuracy of the budgets—testing the	5	....
Adult education—necessity of	30, 31	....
Adult male—consumption per	19,20,21	76—79
Age of children—how arrived at	18	....
Aggregate expenditure method—compared with the results of the family budget method	38,39,40	101—104
Agriculture, Director of—acknowledgment of assistance of ..	45	....
Agricultural income—estimate of	11	....
Agris,—number of budgets of	3	....
Ahmedabad—literacy in	29	....
Albrecht	272	....
Alcoholism—Lecky, on	33	....
Allahabad—percentage of illiteracy in	29	....
Amsterdam—percentage expenditure in .. ..	....	112,113
Amusements—expenditure on	28,36	94,95,132,133
Anniversaries—expenditure on	34	....
Argentina—percentage expenditure in	16	118,119
Assam—percentage expenditure in .. ..	....	106,107
percentage of illiteracy in	29	....
Atwater—co-efficients of	18	....
Anstralla—percentage expenditure in .. ..	....	114, 115, 121
standard of living in	10	122, 123
Austria—percentage of illiteracy in	29	....
B		
Badlgs—number of budgets of	3	....
Baroda—percentage of illiteracy in	29	....
Bauer Stephan	269	....
Belgium—number of rooms for working classes in ..	24	....
Belgium—percentage expenditure in .. ..	....	112,113
percentage of illiteracy in	29	....
Bengal (Faridpur)—percentage expenditure in .. ..	....	106,107
percentage of illiteracy in	29	....
Bennett, T. L.	271	....
Bergen—percentage expenditure in .. ..	....	110,111
Berlin—infant mortality in	8	....
percentage expenditure in .. ..	....	112, 113, 121, 122, 123

	Report and other items.	Statistical tables.
B—contd.	Page.	Page.
Bhaliyas—number of budgets of	2	....
Bhandaris—number of budgets of	2	....
Bhangis—number of budgets of	2	....
Bharvads—number of budgets of	2	....
Bihar and Orissa—percentage of illiteracy in	29	....
Bittmann, Karl	272	....
Boarding, expenditure on—single men	35	124, 125
Bombay City and Island—		
cost of living in	38	103, 104
earnings of a family in	10—12	48, 49
expenditure on, in—		
clothing	22	86—93, 123—131
education	28—31	94—95, 132, 133
festivals	33, 34	....
food	18, 19, 35	60—63, 124, 125
fuel and lighting	16, 22, 36	84, 85, 124, 125
funerals	33, 34	....
housing	23, 36	50, 51, 124, 125
interest on debts	28, 33, 36	94, 95, 132, 133
liquor	28, 31, 36	94, 95, 132, 133
marriages	33, 34	....
miscellaneous	27, 28, 29, 36	94, 95, 132, 133
literacy in	29	....
overcrowding in	24, 25, 36	....
per capita income in	11	....
percentage expenditure on groups in	14, 15	48—53
prices in	37	96—99
quantity of food consumed in	19—22	68—83
size of family in	6—9	48, 49
standard of living in	12, 13, 14, 16	....
Bombay Presidency—		
per capita income in	11	....
percentage expenditure in .. .. .	....	106—107
size of family in	9	....
Booth, Charles	270	....
on housing	25	....
Boston—percentage expenditure in	116, 117	....
Botanical names— of certain articles of food	266	....

	Report and other Items.	Statistical tables.
B—concl'd.	Page.	Page.
Bowley, Prof.—	269, 270	....
on size of family in England	7, 8	....
on weighted averages	38	....
Bücher, Karl	269	....
Budget enquiries in other countries—		
comparison with	16	106—123
Budgets—		
accuracy of	5	....
classified by caste	2, 3	....
" composition of family	9	....
" income	5, 6, 35	48, 49, 124, 125
" industry	3	....
" occupation	3	....
" religion	2, 3	....
" wage-earners	11	....
" wards	6	....
number and scope of—family	1	....
single men's	34	....
reason for large number of	2	....
Buenos Aires—percentage expenditure in	118, 119	....
Buildings—materials of which built	25	....
Bulgaria—percentage of illiteracy in	29	....
Burnia—percentage of illiteracy in	29	....
C		
Caleutta—percentage of illiteracy in	29	....
Canada—percentage expenditure in	....	116, 117
percentage of illiteracy in	29	....
Cash purchases—		
family men	37	....
single men	37	....
Caste—		
Classification of budgets by	2, 3	....
diet influenced by	16	....
(See under separate caste names.)		
Cechlak, Cyril	272	....
Central Provinces and Berar—percentage of illiteracy in	29	....
Chambhars—number of budgets of	2, 3	....
Chaplu, R. C.	274	....
Chicago—percentage expenditure in	....	116, 117

	Report and other items.			Statistical tables.
<i>C—contd.</i>	Page.			Page.
Children—				
age of	18			....
earnings of	10			48, 49
hours of work of	10			....
number and cost of clothing of	....			90—93
number of	6, 7			86, 87
reason for small number of	8			....
China—percentage expenditure in	16			108, 100
Christiania—				
infant mortality in	8			....
percentage expenditure in	....			110, 111
Christians—number of budgets of	3			....
Classification of budgets by—				
caste	2, 3			....
composition of family	9			....
income	5, 6, 35			48, 49, 124, 125
industry	3			....
occupation	3			....
religion	2, 3			....
wage-earners	11, 12			....
wards	6			....
Clothing—				
children's	....			90—93
expenditure on	22			86—93, 128—131
men's	....			86—89, 128—131
number of articles of	....			86—93, 128—131
women's	....			90—91
Co-efficients—				
Atwater's	18			....
Inter-Allied Scientific Food Commission's	18			....
Lusk's	18			....
Collection of budgets—method adopted	3—5			....
Cologne—infantile mortality in	8			....
Composition of family—classification of budgets by	9			....
in England	9			....
Conclusions—summary of	40—41			....
Consumption of food—	19—21			68—83
families consuming	21			....

	Report and other Items.	Statistical tables.
C—concl'd.	Page.	Page.
Consumption of food— <i>cont'd.</i>		
famine works	10—22, 267	....
jails	10—22, 268	....
per capita	10—20	76—79
per 'man' or adult male	10, 20	76—79
Convicts—diet scale of	268	....
Cooking utensils—expenditure on	20	94, 95
Co-operative societies—Registrar of—acknowledgment of assistance of	45	....
Cost of food—		
family men	18, 19	60—63
single men	35	124—125
Cost of living—		
aggregato expenditure method	38—40	103—104
family budget method	38—40	103—104
Council of State—question regarding agricultural income	11	....
Country spirit—per capita consumption of	31, 32	....
Credit purchases—		
effect on prices of	37	....
family men	37	....
single men	37	....
Cubic space—per room and individual	25	....
Curzon, Lord—		
estimate of agricultural income by	11	....
Czechoslovakia	272	....
D		
Daily consumption of food—per capita	10, 20, 21	76—79
per man	10, 20, 21	76—79
Debt—amount of	33	....
Deccan—		
number of workers from	2	....
percentage expenditure in .. ..	....	106—107
Decezeles—expenditure on	12	....
Deficit—cause of	22	50
Denmark—percentage expenditure in .. ..	....	110, 111, 121—123
Dependants—		
definition of	6	....
reason for small number of	8	....

	Report and other Items	Statistical tables.
D—contd.	Page.	Page.
Dependants— <i>contd.</i>		
remittance to—		
family men	35	50, 51
single men	35	124, 125
Development Directorate, the—programme of housing of ..	27	....
Dhangars—number of budgets of	2	....
Dheds—number of budgets of	2	....
Diet—compared with famine and jail	19—21	....
famine	19—21, 267	....
influence of caste on	16, 17	....
jail—	19—21, 268	....
Bengal	20	....
Bombay	19—21, 268	....
vegetarian character of	17, 22	....
Director of Agriculture—acknowledgment of assistance of ..	45	....
Director of Statistics—estimate of agricultural income by ..	11	....
Dock labourers—		
number of budgets of	3	....
representative budgets of .. .. .	....	138, 145
sample budgets of .. .. .	....	198—213, 248— 251
Domestic service—number of workers in	1	....
Drink—		
expenditure on	28, 31—33, 36	94, 95, 132, 133
influence on diet of	31	....
Dundee—overcrowding in	24	....
E		
Earlings—		
children	10	48, 49
family	10—12	48, 49
men—		
family	10	48, 49
single	10	124, 125
women	10	48, 49
Economica—quoted	8	....
Economic law propounded by Dr. Engel	15	....
Edgeworth, Prof., on construction of budgets	5	....
Edinburgh—overcrowding in	24	....

	Report and other items.	Statistical tables.
	Page.	Page.
Education—		
adult, necessity of	30	....
expenditure on	28, 36	94, 95, 132, 133
literacy in different cities	29	....
" " " countries	29	....
Marshall, Prof., on	30	....
Smith, Adam, on	30	....
Efficiency—relation to wages	13, 14	....
Egypt—percentage expenditure in	16	114, 115
Ehrenberg	272	....
Electric workers—number of budgets of	3	....
Engel's law	15	....
Engineering workers—number of budgets of	3	....
England—		
number of rooms for working classes in	24	....
size of family in	7, 8, 9	....
Englis, Karl	272	....
Enquiry—		
date of	1	....
method of	3—5	....
object of	1	....
origin of	1	....
Excise Commissioner—		
acknowledgment of assistance of	45	....
on consumption of liquor	31, 32	....
Executive Health Officer, Municipal—		
acknowledgment of assistance of	45	....
on cubic space required per individual	25	....
on infantile mortality	8, 26	....
Expenditure—		
cereals	15	48, 49, 52, 53
clothing	22	86—93, 128—131
education	28, 36	94, 95, 132, 133
food—		
for families of different size	14, 18	60—63
for families of same size	15, 19	52, 53
for single men	35	124, 125
fuel and lighting	22	84, 85, 124, 125
house-rent	23, 36	50—53, 124—125

	Reports and other items.	Statistical tables.
E—concl'd.	Page.	Page.
Expenditure—		
Interest on debts	28, 33, 36	94, 95, 132, 133
liquor	28, 31, 36	94, 95, 132, 133
miscellaneous	28, 36	94, 95, 132, 133
other food	15	48, 49, 52, 53
pulses	15	48, 49, 52, 53
Expenditure for various items of food—		
average and percentage of total expenditure	14, 15	60—67
families having and per cent. of families having	21	....
Expenditure on groups—all families	14, 18	48—51
families of the same size.. ..	15, 16	52—53
Expenditure on miscellaneous—		
average for all families	28	94, 95
„ „ single men	36	132, 133
„ „ families having	28	....
„ „ single men having	36	....
percentage of, families having	28	....
„ „ single men having	36	....
Extensive method of enquiry—		
definition of	4	....
reason for the adoption of	4	....
F		
Families—having expenses for various items of food	21	....
having expenses for various miscellaneous items.. ..	28	....
Income and expenditure for all	19, 14	48—51
Income and expenditure for same size .. ..	....	52—53
Family—		
composition of	9	....
earnings of	19	48, 49
number of rooms per	25	....
size of	0—9	8—49
wage-earners in	11, 12	....
Family budget method—compared with the results of the aggregate expenditure method	38—40	101—194
Family men—		
earnings of	10	48, 49

	Reports and other items.			Statistical tables.
<i>F—contd.</i>	Page.			Page.
Family men— <i>contd.</i>				
expenditure of, on—				
clothing	22			86—89
food	18, 19			60—63
fuel and lighting	22			84, 85
house-rent	23			50, 51, 52, 53
miscellaneous items	28			94, 95
number of	7			86, 87
number of articles of clothing used by .. .. .	....			88—89
remittance of	35			50, 51
representative budgets of	5			136—140
sample budgets of .. .. .	....			150—237
summary tables of .. .. .	....			48—123
Famine Code—				
diet scale in—				
compared with the family budgets	10, 20, 21			....
wages scale in	267			....
Faridpur (Bengal)—percentage expenditure in .. .. .	....			106, 107
Festivals—expenditure on	34			....
Finland	272			....
Fitters—				
representative budgets of .. .. .	....			130, 140
sample budgets of .. .. .	....			214—220, 252, 253
Floor space—per room and individual	25			....
Food—				
compared with scale in families and jails	19, 20, 21			....
consumption of—				
per capita	19, 20, 21			76—79
per 'man'	19, 20, 21			76—79
expenditure compared with other countries	16, 17			122
expenditure on	18, 19, 35			60—63, 124, 125
percentage expenditure on	14, 15			64—67, 126, 127
prices of	37			96—99
quantity of	19—22			68—83
quality of	37			....

	Reports and other Items.	Statistical tables
<i>—concl'd.</i>	Page.	Page.
Expenditure enquiry—		
family men's	257—262	....
single men's	263—265	....
France—		
number of rooms for working classes in	24	....
percentage expenditure in .. .. .	..	110, 111, 121— 123
Fraser, M.	270	....
Fuel and lighting—		
comparison with other countries	16	122
expenditure on	22	84, 85, 124, 125
percentage expenditure on	22	48, 49, 52, 53, 126
quantity of .. .. .	....	84, 85, 127
reason for high expenditure on	16	....
Fuhr, Henriette	271	....
Funerals—expenditure on	34	....
G		
Gas and electric workers—number of budgets of	3	....
Gerloff, W.	271	....
Germany—number of rooms for working classes in	24	....
percentage expenditure in .. .. .	....	112, 113, 121— 123
Ghati—greater consumption of bajri of	16	....
Gibbins, H. de B.—on condition of the working classes	25	....
Giosli, Ugo	272	....
Glasgow—overcrowding in	24	....
Great Britain—percentage expenditure in	16	108, 109
Greece—percentage of illiteracy in	29	....
Group expenditure—family men		
all families	18	48—51
families of same size	19	52, 53
single men .. .. .	....	124, 125
Group percentage expenditure—		
comparison with other countries	16	121—123
family men's	14, 15	54—59
single men's .. .. .	....	126, 127
Gruber, Ign.	271	....
Gujarat—percentage expenditure in .. .. .	....	106, 107
Gujaratee—greater consumption of ghee of	16	....
Gunther, Adolf	272	....

	Reports and other items.	Statistical tables.
H	Page.	Page.
Hagmann	271	....
Hamburg—infant mortality in	8	....
Higgs, Dr. H.	269	....
Hill, W. S. J.	270	....
Hilton, John—on comparison of wages in different countries	10	....
Hindus—number of budgets of	3	....
Hjeit, Vera	272	....
Hollyas—number of budgets of	2	....
Holland—percentage expenditure in .. .. .	....	112, 11
Honorary Correspondents—acknowledgment of assistance of	4, 45	....
Hours of work—Indian Factories Act, according to	10	....
House-rent—family budgets	23	50, 61, 52, 53
municipal statistics	23	....
pre-war, in Kensington	23	....
single men	36	124, 125
Housing—		
importance of	25	....
number of rooms	24	....
overcrowding in Bombay	24	....
" " London	24	....
" " other cities	24	....
programme of the Development Directorate	27	....
rent, predominant	23	....
size of rooms	25	....
state of repair	25	....
sub-letting	25	....
water-supply	25	....
Hungary—percentage expenditure in .. .. .	....	112, 113, 121— 123
percentage of illiteracy in	29	....
Hurst, Prof. Burnett	270	....
Husband, wife and two children—		
expenditure for families of	15	52, 53
percentage expenditure for families of	15	58, 59
Hyderabad—percentage of illiteracy in	29	....

	Reports and other items.	Statistical tables.
I	Page.	Page.
Illiteracy—percentage of—in different cities, countries, provinces and states	29	....
Improvement Trust, the	27	....
Income—agricultural	11	....
children's	10	48, 49
classification of budgets by—		
family men	5, 6	48, 49
single men	35	124, 125
family	10	48, 49
men's	10	48, 49
per capita—		
Bombay City	11	....
Rural localities	11	....
Urban localities	11	....
women's	10	48, 49
Indebtedness—causes of	33	....
extent of	33	....
India, British—		
agricultural income in	11	....
literacy in	29	....
Indian Factories Act, the—hours of work according to ..	10	....
Industrial Disputes Committee, the Report of—on subletting ..	25	....
Industrial workers —		
agricultural character of	1	....
from different districts	1, 2	....
Industry—classification of budgets by	3	....
Infantile mortality—		
cause of low number in family	8	....
caused by overcrowding	26	....
compared with other cities	8	....
Infantile mortality—		
high rate in one-roomed tenements	26	....
Intensive method of enquiry—		
definition of	4	....
'locus classicus' of	4	....
Inter-Allied Scientific Food Commission—		
co-efficients of	18	....

	Report and other items.	Statistical tables.
<i>I—contd.</i>		
Interest on debts—	Page.	Page.
Investigation—	33, 36	94, 95, 132, 133
method of	3—5	....
subjects of	1	....
Investigators—		
acknowledgment of assistance of	45	....
qualifications of	4	....
Ireland—		
expenditure on vegetarian diet in	17	....
percentage expenditure in .. .. .	....	108—109
Italy—percentage expenditure in	16	110, 111, 121—123
percentage of illiteracy in	29	....
<i>J</i>		
Jack, J. C.	269	....
Jaffe, M. E.	274	....
Jaff Diets—		
Bengal	20	....
Bombay	19, 20, 268	....
compared with family budget diets	19, 20	....
Japan—percentage expenditure in	16	108, 109, 121—123
Jews—number of budgets of	3	....
Joshi, N. M.—on relation of wages to efficiency	13	....
<i>K</i>		
Kamathis—number of budgets of	2	....
Kammars—number of budgets of	2	....
Kansas City—percentage expenditure in	116, 117	....
Karachi—literacy in	29	....
Karnatak—percentage expenditure in	106, 107	..
Kensington—pre-war rent in	23	....
Khandeshi—small number of workers from	2	....
Knibbs, G. H.	270	....
Kotaba—consumption of liquor in	32	....
number of workers from	2	....
Konkan—percentage expenditure in	106, 107	....
Konkanl—greater consumption of rice of	16	....
Koshits—numbers of budgets of	3	....
Kronmelbein, F.	273	....
Kuczynski, R.	272	....

	Report and other Items.			Statistical tables.
K—contd.	Page.			Page.
Kumbbars—number of budgets of	3			....
Kunbis—number of budgets of	2			....
Labour Gazette, Bombay	10, 25, 26, 37			....
Do. United Kingdom	38			....
L				
Lahore—percentage of illiteracy in	29			....
Landolt, Carl	273			....
Lawrence—percentage expenditure in	15			....
Lecky—on alcoholism	33			....
Leisure—difficulty of leading a life of	13			....
Le Play—intensive method of enquiry of	4			....
Lichtenfeld, H.	272			....
Lighting—				
comparison with other countries	16			121—123
expenditure on	22			84, 85, 124, 125
percentage expenditure on	22			54, 55, 126, 127
quantity of .. .. .	....			84, 85
Liquor—				
expenditure on—				
family men	2831			94, 95
single men	36			132, 133
per capita consumption of—				
percentage expenditure on—				
family men	31			50, 57
single men	36			126, 127
Literacy—				
in different cities	29			....
in different countries	29			....
Lloyd, Honorable Sir George—				
on drink	33			....
on education	30			....
on housing	25			....
Lohars—number of budgets of	2			....
London—				
infant mortality in	8			....
overcrowding in	24			....
Lorenz, Jacob	273			....
Los Angeles—percentage expenditure in .. .. .	....			116, 117

	Report and other Items.	Statistical Tables.
<i>L—contd.</i>	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Lucknow—percentage of illiteracy in	20	....
Lusk—co-efficients of	18	....
Luxuries—low expenditure on	12, 13	....
<i>M</i>		
Madras—infant mortality in	8	....
percentage of illiteracy in	29	....
Madras—number of budgets of	2	....
Mahars—number of budgets of	2	....
Mahomedans—consumption of beef by	17	....
number of budgets of	3	....
Malls—number of budgets of	3	....
Malta—percentage of illiteracy in	29	....
Manchester Guardian, quoted	10	....
Mann, Dr. Harold H.	260	....
Marathas—number of budgets of	2	....
Marriages—expenditure on	34	....
Marshall, Dr. Alfred—		
on education	30	...
on standard of life	14	....
Maternity Benefits, Report on—on housing	25	....
Mayo-Smith, H.	260	....
McCay, Lt.-Col. D.—on Bengal Jail Diet	10, 20, 260	....
'Mean Man' Quotient's—compared with the representative budget	5	....
Medical and Health Officer, G. I. P. Railway—		
acknowledgment of assistance of	45	....
Meeker, Dr. Royal	260	....
Men—		
earnings of	10	48, 49, 124, 125
hours of work of	10	....
number and cost of clothing of .. ..	....	80—89, 128—131
number of	7	86, 87, 124, 125
Method of enquiry—		
extensive	3, 4	....
intensive	4	....
Milan—		
low expenditure on fuel and lighting in	10	121—123
percentage expenditure in .. ..	....	110, 111
Millowners—chawls built by	28	....

	Report and other items.	Statistical tables.
<i>M—contd.</i>	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Millworkers—average earnings of	10	....
number of budgets of	3	....
Miscellaneous expenditure—family men	27—34	94, 95
single men	36	132, 133
Mochis—number of budgets of	2	....
Money Orders—Increase in number of	36	....
More, Louise B.	274	....
Mulert, Oskar	271	....
Municipal workers—number of budgets of	3	....
Mysore—percentage of illiteracy in	20	....
<i>N</i>		
Nearing, Scott	274	....
Necessaries—expenditure on	12, 13	....
Netherlands—percentage expenditure in .. ..	....	112, 113
New Orleans—percentage expenditure in .. ..	....	116, 117
New York—infant mortality in	8	....
percentage expenditure in .. ..	....	116, 117
New Zealand—percentage expenditure in .. ..	....	114, 115
Non-vegetarian food—percentage expenditure on	17	....
Normal family—in Bombay	9	....
in England	9	....
North Western Frontier Provinces—percentage of illiteracy in	29	....
Norway—percentage expenditure in .. ..	....	110, 111, 121—123
Number and scope of budgets—		
family	1	....
single men's	31	....
Number of—articles of clothing .. ..	....	86—93, 128—131
budgets by		
caste	2, 3	....
composition	9	....
income—		
family men	5, 6	....
single men	35	....
industry	3	....
religion	2, 3	....
size of family	9	....
wage-earners	11, 12	....
wards	6	....

	Report and other items.			Statistical tables.
	Page.			Page.
N—contd.				
Number of rooms per family	24, 25			....
persons per family	7			....
O				
Oakland .. .. .	....			110, 117
Objects of enquiry	1			....
Occasional expenditure—				
cause of indebtedness	33			....
festivals	34			....
funerals	34			....
marriages	34			....
Occupation—classification of budgets by	3			....
Ogburn, W. G.	274			....
Ogle, W.	270			....
One-roomed tenement—				
high rate of infant mortality in	26			....
number of families in	23, 24			....
Osaka—percentage expenditure in .. .. .	....			108—109
Overcrowding—				
Bombay	24			....
London	24			....
Other cities	24			....
P				
Paris—infant mortality in	8			....
Pelxotto, Jessica B.	274			....
Peking (villages near)—				
percentage expenditure in	16			108, 109
Percentage expenditure in—				
Bombay	14, 15			54—57, 126, 127
different countries	16			106—110
Percentage expenditure—all families	14, 18			54—57
families of same size	15, 19			58, 59
single men	35, 36			126, 127
Philadelphia—percentage expenditure in .. .. .	....			116, 117
Philippines—percentage of illiteracy in	29			....
Picketing—effect on consumption of liquor of	31			....
Poona—illiteracy in	29			....
Port Trust, the—housing of employees	27			....

			Report and other Items.	Statistical tables.
<i>P—contd.</i>			Page.	Page.
Postal workers—number of budgets of	..	..	3	....
Prices—affected by credit purchases ..	..	..	37	96—99
compared with <i>Labour Gazette</i> prices	..	..	37	....
Punjab—percentage of illiteracy in ..	..	..	29	....
Purchases—cash	..	..	37	....
credit	..	..	37	....
<i>Q</i>				
Quantity of food consumed—				
by all families	..	..	19—22	68—83
by families consuming	..	..	21—22	....
in jails	..	..	19, 20	....
in Famine Relief Works	..	..	19, 20	....
per capita	..	..	19	76—79
per 'mau'	..	..	19, 20	76—79
Quantity of liquor consumed per capita	..	..	31, 32	....
Quetelet—'Mean man'	..	..	5	....
<i>R</i>				
Racine	..	..	272	....
Railway workers—number of budgets of	..	..	3	....
Rathbone, Miss—on size of family in England	..	..	9	....
Ratnagiri—consumption of liquor in ..	..	..	32	....
number of workers from..	..	..	2	....
Registrar of Co-operative Societies—				
acknowledgment of assistance of ..	..	..	45	....
Reeves, Pember	..	..	270	....
Religion—classification of budgets by	..	..	2, 3	....
Remittance to dependants—				
family men	..	..	35	50, 51
single men	..	..	35, 36	124, 125
Rent—				
absence of expenditure on, by single men	..	..	36	....
average—				
family men	..	..	23	50, 51, 52, 53
single men	..	..	....	124, 125
predominant	..	..	23	....
percentage expenditure on—				
family men	..	..	14, 15	54, 55, 58, 59
single men	..	..	..	126, 127

	Report and other items.	Statistical tables.
<i>R—contd.</i>	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Representative budgets—construction of	5	....
dock labourers'	....	138, 145
fitters'	....	139, 140
scavengers'	....	140, 147
spinners'	....	137, 144
weavers'	....	136, 142, 143
Rome—percentage expenditure in	....	110, 111, 121—123
Rooms per family and per individual—		
average number of	24, 25	....
Roumania—percentage of illiteracy in	9	....
Rowntree, Seebohm	270	....
Russia	274	....
percentage of illiteracy in	29	....
<i>S</i>		
Sample budgets—dock labourers'	....	198—213, 248—251
fitters'	....	214—220, 252, 253
scavengers'	....	230—237, 254, 255
spinners'	....	174—197, 244—247
weavers'	....	150—173, 238—243
San Francisco—percentage expenditure in	....	116, 117
Scavengers—		
high expenditure on drink of	15, 31	....
income of	12	....
low expenditure on food of	15	....
representative budgets of	....	140, 147
sample budgets of	....	230—237, 254, 255
Schellwies	272	....
Schlavl, A.	272	....
Schliff, W.	272	....
Schlicke, A.	271	....
Scope of budgets	1, 2	....
Scotland—education in	30	....
Sedgwick, L. J.	269	....
Servia—percentage of illiteracy in	29	...
Shanghai—percentage expenditure in..	....	108, 109

	Report and other items.	Statistical tables.
	Page.	Page.
<i>V—contd.</i>		
Vegetarian diet—comparison with the United Kingdom ..	17	....
percentage expenditure on	17	....
Vienna—infant mortality in	8	....
<i>W</i>		
Wage-earners—		
analysis of families by	11	....
number of, per 100 families	12	....
Wages—comparability of	10	....
relation to efficiency of	13	....
Wages Census, Report on—earnings of men, women and children	10	....
Wards of Bombay City—classification of budgets by ..	6	....
Water-supply—state of, in working class-dwellings ..	25	....
Weavers—income of	10	....
representative budgets of .. ..	....	136, 142, 143
sample budgets of .. ..	....	150—173, 238—243
Weighting of the cost of living index	37	100—102
aggregate expenditure method	38—40	101, 102, 103, 104
family budget method	38—40	101, 102, 103, 104
Welss	272	....
Winkler	272	....
Women—		
earnings of	10	48, 49
expenditure of, on clothing .. ..	....	96, 91
hours of work of	10	....
number of	1, 7	86, 87
number of articles of clothing used by .. ..	....	90, 91
Wood, Rt. Hon. Edward—on drink	33	....
on education	30	....
on housing	25	....
Working classes, the—		
earnings of family among	10—12	48, 49
expenditure of, on—		
clothing	22	86—93, 128—131
drink	28, 31, 36	94, 95, 132, 133
education	28, 29, 36	94, 95, 132, 133

	Report and other items.	Statistical tables.
<i>W—contd.</i>	Page.	Page.
Working classes, the— <i>contd.</i>		
expenditure of, on—		
food	18, 19, 35	60—63, 124, 125
fuel and lighting	22	84, 85, 124, 125
house-rent	23, 36	50, 51, 124, 125
interest on debts	28, 33, 36	94, 95, 132, 133
miscellaneous	28—36	94, 95, 132, 133
occasional items	33, 34	....
number of budgets of	1	....
number of rooms for, in different countries	24, 25	...
size of family among	6—9	48, 49
<i>Z</i>		
Zoroastrians—number of budgets of	3	....
Zurich—percentage expenditure in .. .. .	....	110, 111

